The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6626. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

Wreck of an Emigrant Ship and Eighty Lives Lost.

Preparing for Saturday's Debate in the French Assembly.

Letter of Garibaldi on Himself, Germany, and Italy.

President Lerdo's Inaugural Address to the Mexican Congress.

Comment of the Havana Journals on Gen. Grant's Message.

ANOTHER DISASTER.

Wreck of an Emigrant Ship on the Coast of Holland—Eighty Lives Lost.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Intelligence of a marine disaster, attended with an appalling loss of life, has just reached this city. The ship Franklin, which sailed from Hamburg several days ago for San Francisco, with a large number of emigrants on board, stranded on the coast of Vlieland, an island of the Netherlands, in the North Sea, and went to pieces. Eighty persons are known to have perished.

FRANCE.

The Forthcoming Debate on Dissolution—M. Thiers to Take No Part in It.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A special despatch from Paris to the London *Echo* says MM. Gambetta and Louis Blanc will be the first speakers in the debate on Saturday next in the National Assembly on the petitions for the dissolution of that body.

M. Thiers, to show the neutral position he occupies on the question, will not attend the session during the discussion.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The Left in the Assembly is much censured for raising, inopportunely, the question of dissolution, and thus giving the Germans a pretext for rejecting the guarantees for the payment of the war indemnity and an excuse for refusing to evacuate the country.

M. Goulard, Minister of the Interior, has instructed the Prefects to prohibit the signing of petitions for dissolution in the wine-shops.

MM. Raoul Duval, Lacombe, and D'Audiffret-Pasquier will take part in the debate on Saturday. The immediate subject of the debate will not be the petitions now coming in, but those which were presented at the last session of the Assembly.

Great Destruction by the Gale at Paris and Versailles.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A special dispatch from Paris to the London *Daily News* says the gales in that city on Tuesday last were dreadful. Versailles was also visited by the hurricane. The damage to property is very great, and several persons were killed in both cities.

ITALY.

Garibaldi on His French Campaign—Italy Going Back to the Inquisition—The Pope and the Parliament.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The *Daily News* publishes a letter from Garibaldi to an Italian friend, in which the General says he joined France in 1870 purely from devotion to Democratic principles; yet he feels a pang of sorrow because he had to fight against those noble Germans who, in their progress toward truth, are struggling against the hydra of Jesuitism. He confesses with shame that Italy is going back to the Inquisition.

ROME, Dec. 12.—It is not true, as has been reported, that the Pope will leave Rome if the bill for the suppression of certain religious corporations, now before Parliament, should pass.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Meeting of Victims of the Tichborne Fraud—The Viscountess Beaconsfield Dying.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A meeting in support of the Tichborne claimant was held at St. James' Hall, last night. The principal speakers were Mr. Whalley, M. P.; Mr. Onslow, and the claimant himself. There was much disorder during the proceedings, and parties in the audience who expressed disbelief in the assertions of the alleged Sir Roger were roughly treated by his friends, and hustled out of the hall.

No hope is now entertained for the recovery of the Viscountess Beaconsfield, wife of Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli.

MEXICO.

Inauguration of President Lerdo—Address of the President to Congress—Opposition in Congress to Immigration.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 3, via HAVANA.—On the day of the inauguration of President Lerdo, the streets were crowded, and there was much enthusiasm. In the evening all the public buildings and many private houses were illuminated. The President, in his address to Congress, promises that he will himself obey the Constitution as the supreme law of the land and enforce obedience to it. He cites his course during his late temporary incumbency of the office of President, as proof that he will maintain union among Mexicans, the complete liberty of the Press, and the rights of individuals, and hopes, at the termination of his term, to be able to say, "The civil wars are finished, the public confidence is restored, and the Republic is tranquil." The President expresses the hope that Mexico, after so many years of war, may obtain the benefits of a lasting peace. He will maintain perfect harmony between Federal and State Governments, cultivate the friendship of foreign nations, and be ready to make new treaties with all nations that may desire to live in friendly relationship with Mexico.

Señor Lemus, the President of Congress, replied to the inaugural address of President Lerdo, and the Minister of Spain made a speech in behalf of the diplomatic corps.

Political affairs in Tehuantepec have assumed a menacing attitude, and the authorities are apprehensive of another outbreak.

The fact that the Rosecrans railroad project has been referred to the President is considered to give it a slight advantage, as Congress will adjourn before his report can be acted on. It is supposed that the Plumb and Rosecrans projects will be presented jointly to Congress at its next session.

One member of Congress opposed the railroad projects in a speech, on the ground that their accomplishment would ruin the business of transportation by mules, and bring a large number of immigrants, who would ultimately absorb the country. The Americans, he said, were the greatest enemies of the Mexicans. The speaker was frequently hissed by the galleries.

CUBA.

Comment on the President's Message—Appearance of the Horse Disease in Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 11.—The *Diario* suppresses a portion of the paragraph in President Grant's Message regarding Cuba, and is sparing of comment.

The *Constancia* only gives a few lines about Cuba, and does not quote the passage about slavery.

The *Voz de Cuba*, in an editorial, says the first portion of the Cuban paragraph is a series of common-place phrases revealing the necessity of saying something while expressing the conviction of Spain's triumph. These words may be considered the funeral oration of the rebellion. We regret that President Grant is dissatisfied with the law of 1870. The law was not made for his satisfaction, but for the satisfaction of the Spanish Government and people. President Grant's recommendations will certainly have little weight with the Spanish Government, which certainly does nothing through foreign recommendation, but according to the conscience, and the opinion of the people and the voice of the Cortes. The Government and the Spanish people know that the slavery question divides the brethren here from the brethren of the peninsula and other peoples of the earth. The question robs of sympathies the national cause which we defend, but it is untrue that the question is the cause of the existence of and prolongs the perturbation. The question is resolved already in the conscience of the people and the nation.

The horse disease appeared here Saturday, and is daily increasing. No private carriages are seen on the streets. Native and Northern horses are equally attacked. Few deaths are reported.

The market for sugar was quiet. Exchange firm.

AUSTRIA.

Reassembling of the Reichsrath—Tyrol and Vorarlberg Deputies Absent.

VIENNA, Dec. 12.—The Reichsrath reassembled today. The Deputies from Tyrol and Vorarlberg were absent.

AFRICA.

The German Explorer, Herr Mauch, on His Way Home.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—News has been received of Herr Mauch, the German explorer of Africa. He had arrived at Guiltmane on his way home, and was in good health.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Argentine and Brazil Difficulty Settled—Paraguay to Pay the War Indemnity.

LISBON, Dec. 12.—The mail steam-ship Douro has arrived from Rio Janeiro, whence she sailed Nov. 22.

Gen. Mitre, the Argentine Envoy, had brought his negotiations with Brazil to an amicable conclusion. It is settled that Paraguay shall make separate treaties with Uruguay, and the Argentine States. The Brazilian and Argentine troops are to evacuate Paraguay and the Island of Atajo three months after the conclusion of the treaties. The treaty already made between Brazil and Paraguay is not disturbed. The allies in the late war against Paraguay are placed on an identical footing with regard to indemnification of their expenses. Paraguay is to pay them upward of two per cent. per annum of the war indemnity during the next two years and six per cent. annually thereafter until the entire amount is liquidated.

ANOTHER STEAM-SHIP LOST.

Sinking of the Steamer St. Louis, of the New-York and New-Orleans Line—No Lives Lost.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 12.—The steam-ship St. Louis, from New-Orleans for New-York, sprung a leak on the 8th inst., at 6:30 P. M., about 170 miles from the South-west Bar. All the steam and deck pumps were kept working until the fires in the main boilers were extinguished by the water. The donkey-engine and the deck pumps were then kept going until the water also put out the fire in the boiler of the donkey-engine. The water gained at the rate of one foot per hour. At 2 A. M., on the 9th, the boats were launched, and every one on board left the steamer. The boats lay by the steamer until she went down, which took place at 6½ A. M. on the same day. The boats steered for the Tortugas, and after being on the water for thirty hours the officers, crew, and passengers were picked up by the ship Record, Capt. Dumaresque, of Liverpool, and transferred to a pilot-boat, Capt. Whitehead, of Key West. Capt. Whitehead took charge of the boats, and safely landed every soul on board.

ATTEMPTED PRISON REVOLT.

Excitement in the Ohio State Prison—A Restive Convict Almost Creates a Revolt—Determined Action of a Keeper.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 12.—At the Penitentiary, yesterday, during dinner, a convict named John Walker, from Cleveland, committed for highway robbery, quarreled with a negro convict, and persistently refused to come to order. His refusal excited the other convicts, and notwithstanding the efforts of the guards, 800 prisoners rose to their feet, and for a moment a general revolt seemed imminent. The guard called to Walker to leave the room. He refused, but soon after drew a knife and sprang from the table, and ran at full speed the whole length of the dining-room out into the hall. His keeper followed, and Walker refusing to stop, the guard fired two shots at him, striking him on the jaw and arm, when he surrendered. No trouble from the other prisoners followed.

CHINESE LABOR.

Its Introduction into Pennsylvania—Trouble with White Workmen.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 12.—The importation by the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company of a number of Chinese, who have been introduced into the general workshops at Beaver Falls, has caused considerable dissatisfaction among the white workmen. The Chinese employed number nearly 160, the latest addition having arrived a few days ago. It is alleged that on their arrival an attempt was made to introduce a number of those who had first been employed into the more advanced branches of the business. To this the regular workmen objected, and it is alleged that they were requested to instruct the Chinese in the finer branches of the business, only to be discharged as soon as the Chinese could do the work. As a result, many white workmen from the various departments gave up their situations and came to this city yesterday in search of other employment. It is stated that the Chinamen do the work for $25 (gold) per month, which heretofore paid the white workmen $80 per month.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Case of Senator-elect Patterson—Justice Kirk Removed.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 12.—J. J. Patterson, the Senator elect, who was arrested by Justice Kirk, on the affidavit of Assemblyman Miller, was immediately discharged on bail, since which Justice Kirk has been removed by the unanimous vote of the Legislature, and Assemblyman Lilly has disappeared, in consequence of a warrant being out against him for perjury.

UTAH.

Return of Major Powell of the Green River Expedition—Brigham Young's Health—Raid on Gamblers.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 12.—Major Powell, the commander of the Green River exploring expedition, has arrived from Arizona. He reports that the discoveries made are of great interest and scientific value. Light is thrown on the mythology of the Ute Indians; and relics of extinct races and a lost civilization have been found.

Brigham Young is going south for his health.

Testimony is being taken in all parts of the Territory in the case of Maxwell vs. Cannon, for the seat as Delegate to Congress.

All the gamblers in the city have been arrested and fined $100 each.

The Court of Appeals—Action on the Death of Marshall S. Bidwell, of New-York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—In the Court of Appeals today, Henry Nicholls, a member of the Committee from the Bar Association of the City of New-York, offered a series of resolutions on the death of Marshall S. Bidwell, of New-York. Judge A. J. Parker seconded the resolutions in a handsome tribute to the character of the deceased, and Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel delivered a eulogy. The Chief-Justice, after a touching and feeling response, ordered that the resolutions be entered upon the minutes, and, as a tribute of respect, the Court adjourn till to-morrow morning.

Another Incendiary Fire at Galva, Ill.—Arrest of the Supposed Incendiaries.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 12.—A fire at Galva, Ill., early this morning, entirely destroyed one of the largest business buildings that escaped the recent conflagration which consumed nearly the whole town. The building, which was of brick, was occupied by Anderson & Engstrand, boot and shoe dealers, and by Thomas Nyberg, saloon-keeper. The loss of the first-named firm is $4,000; insured for $1,000 in the Hartford. The loss of Nyberg is $1,000; uninsured. Flamburg & Mack, the owners of the building, lose $4,000; uninsured. It is not doubted that the fire was the work of incendiaries. Two Swedes have been arrested on suspicion of the crime.

ALABAMA.

The Compromise Proposed by Attorney-General Williams Accepted by the Republicans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The plan of compromise proposed by Attorney-General Williams for the solution of the difficulties in the Alabama Legislature is the result of a thorough consideration of all the questions by that officer himself, and of a full consultation with the President. Both wings of the Legislature had appealed to the Executive, hence it was impossible longer to ignore the situation, but instead of interfering with force, as some indecent partisans desire, the President and his legal adviser simply propose a ground for mutual adjustment which maintains all the forms of the laws and Constitution of the State and is eminently fair and just in its provisions. Gov. Lewis informs the Attorney-General by telegraph today that the proposed plan meets with his approval, and that of the Republican wing of the Legislature, and that they will do all they can to carry it out. The provisions of the proposed adjustment are as follows:

First.—The officers of each organization shall tender their resignations, to take effect upon the permanent organization of the House of Representatives as hereinafter provided.

Second.—On the — inst. the Hall of the House in the Capitol shall be vacated, and at 11 o'clock of that day all the persons holding certificates of election as Representatives shall assemble therein; but the persons holding the certificates of Secretary Rapland shall be the only representatives seated from Barbour County, and shall make, in the usual manner, a temporary organization.

Third.—Two tellers, one Republican and one Democrat, shall be appointed by the Speaker *pro tem.*, who shall publicly, and in the presence of the House, count the votes cast for Representatives in the County of Marengo, and for that purpose they shall take the returns of the Precinct Inspectors of said county, or in case they cannot be procured, the evidence of said inspectors, as far as the same may be necessary, to ascertain the actual vote cast as aforesaid, and the persons found upon such count to have the highest number of votes for Representatives shall be seated as such from said county; but the persons now holding certificates of election as Representatives from Marengo shall not vote upon or in said temporary organization; nor shall any business other than deciding the contest as to said county be transacted during such organization.

Fourth.—When such contest is determined, the House shall make a permanent organization in the usual way.

Fifth.—On said the —— instant, the Senate Chamber shall be vacant, and at 12 o'clock the persons holding certificates of election as Senators shall assemble therein, and organize, with the Lieutenant-Governor presiding, with the person holding the certificate of Secretary Rapland in his seat as the only Senator from Barbour County, and the votes for Senator in Marengo County shall be counted in the same way, and upon the same kind of evidence as is hereinbefore provided for the House contest as to said county, and upon such count the person found to have the highest number of votes for Senator from said county shall be seated as such, but the person now holding the certificate of election to the Senate from said county shall not vote upon any question while the contest about his seat is pending; and then the contest as to the district comprising the Counties of Butler and Conecuh shall be decided in the same way and upon the same kind of evidence, and the person now holding the certificate of election as Senator from said district shall not vote upon any question before he is declared elected upon a count of the votes of said district as aforesaid, nor shall the Senate do any other business before these contests are settled.

No person not holding a certificate of election shall take a seat in either body until his right thereto is affirmed as above provided.

All those claiming to be members, and seated in either organization, shall be allowed mileage and per diem compensation prior to the temporary organization, as hereinbefore provided for; after which persons holding certificates from Secretary Parker for Bourbon County shall cease to draw pay, and those contesting seats for Marengo and the District of Butler and Conecuh who are finally excluded shall be allowed per diem pay until said contests are respectively ended, and the officers and employes of each organization shall be paid the usual compensation.

(Signed,) GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General.

THE HOOSIC TUNNEL.

Opening of the Tunnel into the Central Shaft—Workmen from One Section Pass into the Other.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—The most important event in the history of the Hoosic Tunnel took place today. The heading from the central shaft met and effected a junction with the heading from the east end, and the workmen have passed through from one section to the other. This morning we descended the central shaft, at about 10½ o'clock, and blast was made from fourteen holes loaded with nitro-glycerine. The whole blast required eighty-four feet in length of glycerine, or about sixty-three pounds, the largest quantity ever used at one time in the tunnel. It is possible that this blast made a breach sufficient to let water through. At any rate the water descended mysteriously from its former level. At 1¼ o'clock a second charge, equal in weight to the first, was exploded and we advanced toward the heading. We were met, at a distance of 400 or 500 feet, by returning workmen, who announced that a hole was through. We proceeded in through a choking, blinding smoke from the glycerine discharge, to the heading, when, sure enough, we found that communication had been opened. Six apertures had been made, and, although they were but drill-holes and cracks in the rock, the men of the two gangs were conversing through them. Our lamps, held at the opening, were immediately extinguished, so strong was the draft from the end toward the shaft.

The progress made was satisfactory so far as it went, but more was necessary. We returned an hour or two later, just as the last blast was made, and hastening forward to the junction, we found that there was a hole about a foot in diameter between the two sections. This was speedily enlarged by hand-power, and at 4 o'clock precisely a small boy was let down from the central shaft into the east end, amid the shouts and cheers of both gangs. Another person of larger size followed, and then the east end reciprocated by sending up two of the men of its gang, who proceeded to the shaft, and were the first to reach the top of the mountain from the east end without ascending its slope.

Although the engineers have not yet had an opportunity to verify their calculations by the result, it is certain that the error is scarcely more than a foot either in grade or in line, and it may prove to be very much less.

Another fact, which is likely to have an important bearing on the matter of ventilation, after the tunnel is finished, is that the draft from the eastern end into the central shaft tunnel is so strong that it can only be likened to a very powerful wind.

The result of this day's work may be briefly stated: The ponderous pumps of the central shaft may be immediately abandoned, and the water problem being solved work may be begun on the west heading of the central shaft, so that on Oct. 12, 1873, if all goes well, there will be an opening through the Hoosac Mountain from east to west.

The Modoc War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—Major Green has command of the troops at Lost River, Oregon, and he expects to find the Modoc chief, Capt. Jack, soon. The only terms offered to the savages is unconditional surrender.

Intensely Cold Weather on the Hudson.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The intensely cold weather still prevails, and this city has been almost shut off from communication with the east side of the Hudson. The ferry-boats succeeded in making but three trips. The mails are received with great irregularity, and much inconvenience is experienced from ice embargo. Ice is still rapidly forming, and it is thought by to-morrow the river will be entirely closed at this point.

LOUISIANA.

Efforts of the Warmoth Faction to Incite Violence.

Important Action of the United States Attorney-General.

Acting Gov. Pinchback Recognized as the Legal Executive—Argument in the United States Supreme Court—Judge Elmore's Abolished Court.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—Yesterday Warmoth organized a bogus Legislature at Lyceum Hall, and has issued an inflammatory proclamation and a scandalous and defamatory message. This so-called Legislature consists of Warmoth's creatures, many of whom are returned by themselves while acting in many of the parishes as Commissioners of the late election. Warmoth, in every way, is endeavoring to incite his followers to revolution and to overthrow the legitimate State Government. Some of the members claimed as being present in Warmoth's bogus Legislature, and assisting in its organization, are members of the legal body, and in that body publicly deny any participation with the Warmoth rump. By all such devices and falsehoods Warmoth and his accomplices, aided, too, by the incendiary appeals of the New-Orleans *Times*, are exciting the populace, and violence is, by some, apprehended. Nothing but the presence of the United States troops prevents an outbreak, and at no time has the Federal protection been required more than at this time.

It is the old story, "rebel" and "—— Yankee," over again. Prominent Republicans are openly and publicly insulted. Howell Hahn, a leading member of the House, was hooted at yesterday by several ruffians. Today the Warmoth rump repealed the Metropolitan Police bill, giving authority to the usurping Mayor Witty to appoint a police whom it is well known would consist of the worst and most notorious participators in the riot of 1866.

An attempt was made to arrest Gov. Pinchback through a process of Elmore's Court, issued upon a motion made by the late Judge Howe. The deputy of the usurping Sheriff Harper went to the State-house to serve his writ, but Gov. Pinchback informed him that Elmore's Court having been abolished by the Legislature yesterday, and the Sheriff for whom he acted being a usurper, he should pay no attention to him or his so-called writ. The presence of the United States soldiers rather dampened the ardor of the would-be deputy, and he hastily retired, considering discretion the better part of valor.

The articles of impeachment against Warmoth are being prepared by gentlemen of competent ability, and no doubt will be ready for presentation to-morrow.

In connection with the charges against Warmoth while he was acting as Special Treasury Agent, I quote from the copy of one of several affidavits made against him. This one is sworn to by Robert O. McManus, a merchant of Galveston, before Sandford Mason, a United States Commissioner for the Eastern District of Texas, on the 2d of November, 1872. It charges that "H. C. Warmoth did, on or about the 15th of August, A. D. 1865, in the County of Liberty, in the State of Texas, willfully, knowingly, and fraudulently, and in the intent to appropriate the property hereinafter described to his own use, and, by threatening to illegally arrest and imprison said McManus, under pretended authority from the United States, by one Gains, who was the specially-instructed agent of the said Warmoth for this purpose, induce said McManus to deliver to said Warmoth, through his said agent, thirty-two bales of cotton, the property of said McManus, and worth the sum of $4,000; that four months afterward the said Warmoth left the State of Texas." The United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas, one Baldwin, is believed to have conversed with Warmoth in regard to the wool case, not cotton, which Warmoth parades before the country as a whitewashing of his proceedings while Special United States Cotton Agent in Texas in 1865.

The dispatches received today from Washington give great strength and confidence to the friends of the State Government, of which Gov. Pinchback is the proper representative.

Proclamation of Gov. Pinchback Setting Forth the Action of the National Government.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 12.—Acting-Gov. Pinchback has promulgated the following:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 12, 1872.

To the People of Louisiana:

It is my duty to make known that the President of the United States has formally and officially recognized the State Government of Louisiana to the head of which I have been called, under the Constitution of Louisiana.

The following dispatch has been received, and is published for the information of all law-abiding citizens of the State, to wit:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1872.

To Acting Gov. Pinchback, New-Orleans:

Let it be understood that you are recognized by the President as the lawful Executive of Louisiana, and the body assembled at Mechanics' Institute as the lawful Legislature; and it is suggested that you make proclamation to that effect; and also that all necessary assistance will be given to you and the Legislature herein recognized, to protect the State from disorder and violence.

GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General.

Now, therefore, I, P. B. S. Pinchback, Lieut.-Governor and acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this, my proclamation, counseling and commanding all citizens to recognize, support, and give obedience to the Government of the State so recognized. I counsel and command all persons who may be participating in any illegal assembly claiming to be the Legislature of the State, assembled elsewhere than at the State House, (the Mechanics' Institute,) to disperse. I request all citizens to aid in maintaining peace and order and obedience to the lawfully constituted authorities. And, furthermore, in the discharge of the executive duties of the State, I warn all parties or combinations, whatever pretense or authority they may allege for their acting, that they will be held to strict account for their conduct in the premises, and be punished to the utmost extent of the law for violations of the good order of society or disregard of the dignity and peace of the State; and I now command and will enforce obedience to all laws which may have been enacted or may be enacted by the General Assembly of the State now in session at the State House, [Mechanics' Institute.]

Given under my hand, and seal of the State affixed, at New-Orleans, this 12th day of September, 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

By the Governor,

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Acting Governor of Louisiana.

GEORGE E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

The Mechanics' Institute Legislature took action regarding recalcitrant members. The Senate passed a resolution declaring the seats of all who are absent to-morrow, without good cause, vacant.

The Arguments in the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—The Supreme Court was filled today with prominent lawyers and others interested in the determination of the questions raised in the Kellogg-Warmoth case, to hear their discussion by the learned counsel retained in the case.

Hon. P. Phillips opened the case on the side of the petitioner with an elaborate argument of great force, contending that the Court possessed the power claimed, to issue the writ of prohibition, in the exercise of its general supervisory jurisdiction over the proceedings of the inferior Courts. He conceded that the precedents in this country were against the position assumed, but insisted that, in the decided cases, there was nothing but the expression of opinion, *dicta*. The cases did not present the question at issue in the clear and unmistakable form in which it now comes before the Court, and the point here pressed upon the attention of the Court was not necessarily decided in them. Mr. Phillips went into an exhaustive examination of the common law authorities and the decisions in the Court of the King's Bench, maintaining that the Court possessed the power there asserted, and that this was a case calling for its exercise. The Court should interpose to arrest the usurpations attempted in the case. He contended that the provisions of the Judiciary act authorizing the writ to issue to Courts of Admiralty, was not intended to exclude the Court from issuing it in other cases, and said that it could be issued under the fourteenth section of the Judiciary act, which provides that the Court may issue writs of scire facias, habeas corpus, and all other writs which may be necessary for the protection of its jurisdiction.

Hon. Caleb Cushing followed Mr. Phillips, appearing for Mr. Kellogg, the petitioner in the Court of Judge Durell. Mr. Cushing said he proposed to confine himself strictly to the question of jurisdiction, the only one before the Court. The petition prays the Court to grant a writ of prohibition or of certiorari, or such other relief as it may see fit. The petitioner's counsel argued somewhat vaguely as to the power of the Court to issue a mandamus, but he occupied himself chiefly with asserting the power to issue a prohibition. But in reference to both remedies he had much to say in affirmation of the general supervisory jurisdiction of this Court over inferior Courts; but it is thoroughly settled in the jurisprudence of this Court that it cannot exercise any supervisory or superior power in reference to other Courts, except such as may be expressly granted to it by act of Congress. If the question were a new one, therefore, we should have to look at the very outset for some provision of an act of Congress giving to this Court the power pretended, but no such act has been cited by counsel for the petitioner, nor does any such exist. In the first place, as to the prohibition, an act of Congress grants to the Supreme Court power to issue writs of prohibition to Courts of Admiralty, and this Court has decided on at least five distinct occasions, beginning with the time of Jay and ending with Chase, that the express power as to Courts of Admiralty implies exclusion of the power as in all other Courts. We have the cases of The United States vs. Peters, The United States vs. Christy, The United States vs. Gordon, The United States vs. Hoffman, and The United States vs. Graham, in which the point has been decided expressly. The petitioner's counsel pretends that in all these cases there was nothing but opinion, and not decision. If it were so, the uniform and unanimous opinion of all the Judges of this Court from the foundation of the Government to the present day would lead irresistibly to the conclusion that such is the true construction of the act of Congress; but in the last of these cases, that of Graham, it was not a mere opinion, but the very point of the case upon which the rights of the parties depended. The petitioner alleged, as he does here, that the object of the petition was to arrest and determine a process of mere usurpation on the part of the Court below, to the prejudice of the petitioner. Secondly, as to the mandamus, it never was pretended that this Court might interrupt the proceedings of others by means of mandamus. Decisions are uniform to the contrary. This Court may move other Courts to act, but it cannot arrest their action, nor direct them what to do. It cannot substitute its judgment for theirs, because it has no statute authority to that effect. The petitioner's counsel cites books of common law, and refers to the authority of the Court of King's Bench. Mr. Phillips himself, in his books on the practice of this Court has correctly stated the law as it is: That this Court has no such general supervisory jurisdiction as belongs to the Court of King's Bench, and, indeed, none whatever, except what it has received from express acts of Congress. If the present case involved an appeal, then it is true that prohibition, mandamus, certiorari, or anything else, would be in the discretion of this Court, as decided in Bronson vs. Railroad, (1 Wall.) But here is no appeal, for the petition shows that the case is still pending in the Circuit Court, and has not reached any final decision. Parties have their remedy, when aggrieved by the action of the Circuit Court, by appeal on writ of error, as their cause may be. They cannot come here and ask this Court to transact all the business of the Circuit Court. The present case is a suit in the Circuit Court in conformity with the explicit provision of the thirteenth section of the act of May 31, 1870, enabling any person who is deprived of an office in any State, by reason of the rejection of votes on account of their color or race, to sue for redress in the Circuit Court of the United States. The petitioner's counsel declines to argue that this act is unconstitutional; but if he did so argue it would be perfectly easy to show its constitutionality, in virtue of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution. He asserts that the process is an act of usurpation, but fails to justify its assertion by any sufficient argument, reason, or authority. The counsel has said much of usurpation in this case. I deny there was any such usurpation; but if there was, this is not the time nor the manner to correct such error. Whether any appeal lies under this act is doubtful. If it does not, then clearly this Court cannot interfere, and if it does, this Court can only revise the proceedings below on such appeal, as significantly suggested by Mr. Justice Miller. It avails nothing to talk of the hardship of Warmoth losing his office. No such argument can have any weight with the Court, and all the talk of the peril of the public peace is simply declamation. Ample means exist to maintain the public peace against disturbing efforts on the part of any man or any men in Louisiana. As to the argument of hardship it can avail nothing here. For nearly three generations there was no remedy here in capital cases where men could be hanged by errors or usurpations of the District Courts. The condition of such persons was a much more serious argument of hardship to invoke the interposition of this Court, but the Court steadily resisted all such temptations, in the consciousness that they had no power. They have no power here, and, of course, they will not act. Thank God, we can rely on the self-control as well as the courage of this Court. It will act when it has power, but it will not act when it can find no power so to do in the Constitution or in acts of Congress.

The Hon. M. H. Carpenter, Senator from Wisconsin, followed Gen. Cushing on the same side. Mr. Carpenter said he would only make a few suggestions in support of the elaborate argument which had been made by his associate, Mr. Cushing. Mr. Phillips had claimed that the Supreme Court of the United States had a general supervisory control over the inferior Judiciary tribunals of the Union, like that possessed by the Court of King's Bench over the tribunals of Great Britain. This he denied, and referred to the second clause of the second section of the third article of the Constitution, which provides that the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall be exercised with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall prescribe; and he claimed that the Court had no control whatever over subordinate tribunals and only appellate jurisdiction in regard to particular cases, which had been conferred by the several acts of Congress; that, by the Judiciary act of 1789 the appellate power of the Supreme Court, in regard to suits in equity in the Circuit Court, was confined to the power to review final decrees; that this Court had no authority to entertain an appeal from interlocutory order or decree of a Court below, whether the Court below was proceeding within or without its jurisdiction; and that the writ of prohibition could only issue in the cases provided for by the statute, that is, to Judges of the District Court sitting in admiralty, and to other Courts when necessary to exercise appellate jurisdiction vested in this Court by an appeal or writ of error based upon some final judgment, or final decree of the Circuit or District Court. The petition in this case shows a pending cause in the Court below, which has not yet reached a final decree, and may never reach such decree. There is, therefore, today no appellate power in this Court in regard to that cause, and never will be, unless that cause shall reach a final decree in the Court below. Mr. Phillips has remarked that the construction here contended for would make the statute inconsistent in this that it authorized a writ of prohibition in admiralty causes which had been disputed for many years in England prior to the adoption of our Constitution, and denies the right to issue the writ in all those causes where it had already been issued by the King's Bench. I understand the explanation of this to be, that while the decision of ordinary causes between man and man within our jurisdiction can very rarely affect the rights of foreign nations, a single decree of a District Judge, sitting in admiralty, might embroil us in a war with Great Britain, or with any other commercial Power. It is to be remarked that the statute does not give this Court the right to issue the writ of prohibition of Circuit Courts, even in admiralty causes, but only to District Judges, the lowest in the list of judicial officers of the United States. It was foreseen that a District Judge, sitting in some remote part of the country, might embroil us in war, before the cause, in the ordinary course of proceedings, could be reviewed by this Court. Therefore this Court was empowered to arrest such proceedings by a writ of prohibition, and the express provision authorizing this writ in this single case must be held to exclude it in all other cases. Mr. Phillips claims that the Court below has usurped authority in entertaining the suit there pending. The contrary of this clearly appears.

The Fifteenth Article of Amendment declares that no State shall deprive a citizen of the United States of the right to vote on the ground of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and provides that Congress may, by appropriate legislation, enforce the provisions of this amendment. The right to vote means more than the right to put a ballot in a hat or box. It means that the votes, when properly cast, shall be counted and returned, and made efficacious to secure the office to the person having the greatest number of ballots. It is not enough that the voter is permitted to cast his vote, while some state officer is permitted to disregard it in the canvass of votes. This provision, like every other in the Constitution, was designed to secure practical results and to secure to the voter not only the right to cast his ballot unmolested, but to have the ballot, when cast, effectual for the purpose of determining who shall hold the office; and it is provided that Congress may, by appropriate legislation, secure this practical result. In the execution of this constitutional power Congress has provided that no person shall be deprived of the office to which he would have been elected if such voters had been permitted to vote, and that the person who would thus have been elected may maintain an appropriate action in a Circuit Court to obtain the office. This statute is clearly within the constitutional power of Congress to enact. It is a fair question for judicial examination what the appropriate action in such case may be; whether the party who would have been elected should wait until his opponent was installed in office, and then bring a *quo warranto* to oust him, or whether he may bring a suit in equity for an injunction to restrain the declaration of an election, in violation of the votes cast and offered to be cast. Whichever of these remedies might be adopted in a particular case, it is manifest it might be objected, that the other way was more appropriate, and only the Courts can determine the question.

Kellogg claims that had the votes which were properly offered been received and counted, he would have been elected, and he brings suit in equity in the Circuit Court to restrain such canvass, and this suit is progressing in the Court below, but has not reached yet a final decree. It is therefore impossible to maintain that the Court below has usurped any authority. A case is properly before it in which it may properly determine the question in dispute between the parties, and this Court cannot interfere until after the final decree shall be rendered. Whether an appeal may be taken from such case subsequent to the decree is immaterial to consider here. There is certainly great doubt as to such right of appeal, but conceding it to exist does not help this application at this time, because no appeal has in fact been taken from that case, and none can be at the present time.

H. N. Ogden, Attorney-General of Louisiana, closed the argument. He said that he would not undertake to argue the case fully. Mr. Phillips had so completely exhausted the argument as to the right of the Court to issue the writ, that he considered it useless to say anything upon that point. He reviewed the bill in equity filed with his application, and showed that the action of the lower Court was aimed directly at the State Government. He then took up the question of usurpation, and, in reply to Mr. Cushing, said that he had been alarmed by expressions which had fallen from that distinguished gentleman, and that he thought the whole country, from Maine to the Gulf, would be alarmed by those expressions if they had about them the evidence of deliberation. It surely was startling to hear a gentleman of his national and international reputation declare in the Supreme Court of this country that he could see no usurpation upon the face of the papers filed in this cause. If it be true that so distinguished a gentleman can see no usurpation in this deliberate attack upon the rights of a State, then, indeed, there was cause to fear that the foundations of our American system had been destroyed, and the dearest rights of the people silently stolen from them. He said that the only hope for his State was in the action of this Court; that if it could afford no remedy, then it was apparent that a defect of the most fatal character existed in our political system. He predicted that if Louisiana was stricken from the list as a free State by this action, her fate would be but the beginning of the end, and from this date would commence a rapid dissolution of the State Governments. Bad examples are followed with more readiness than good.

Hon. T. J. Durant appeared for Acting Gov. Pinchback, but the Court declined to hear further argument on that side, two counsel having already been heard.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who was in Court, remarked after the argument was concluded, that if it were an original question he should think Mr. Phillips was right, but as it had been so many times decided the other way, his view would hardly prevail.

The Fusion Candidate for Governor Writes to the President.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—The following was telegraphed to-day:

To His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

Claiming to be Governor-elect of this State, I beg of you, in the name of all justice, to suspend recognition of either of the dual Governments now in operation here until there can be laid before you all the facts on both sides touching the legitimacy of either Government. The people, denying the legitimacy of Pinchback's Government and its Legislature, simply ask to be heard through a committee of one hundred of our best citizens, on the eve of departure for Washington, before you recognize one or the other of said Governments. I do not believe we will be condemned until we are fully heard.

(Signed.) JOHN McENERY.

Gov. Warmoth recommends that a committee of the Fusion Legislature accompany the Citizens' Committee to Washington.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen over the North-west and the upper lakes, with south-westerly winds, cloudy and warmer weather extending to the Lower Ohio Valley; on the lower lakes and in Canada southerly and westerly winds, cloudy weather, diminishing pressure, and higher temperatures; in the Middle and Eastern States northerly to westerly winds, cloudy weather in the latter, and generally clear weather in the former, with higher temperatures in both sections; from the Ohio Valley to the Western Gulf light southerly winds and fair weather, with higher temperatures and high barometers; in the South Atlantic States, north-westerly wind, and clear, cold weather prevail.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and on the upper lakes, westerly and southerly winds, cloudy weather, low pressure, high temperatures, and occasional light snow will prevail, and extend southward to the Ohio Valley; in the Gulf States, and thence extending over the South Atlantic southerly to westerly winds, and partly cloudy weather, with diminishing pressures and higher temperatures; on the lower lakes, and thence extending during the day to the Middle States, southwesterly winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather, with falling barometers; in New-England and the St. Lawrence Valley, light north-westerly and south-westerly winds, falling barometers, fair weather, and increasing temperatures. After the 15th inst. the display of warning signals at the lake ports will be suspended for the Winter. Warning signals are ordered for Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Grand Haven.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 24°; 6 A. M., 25°; 9 A. M., 21½°; 12 M., 22°; 3 P. M., 20½°; 6 P. M., 15½°; 9 P. M., 14½°; 12 P. M., 12°; average temperature yesterday, 19⅜°.

THE STEAMER SACRAMENTO.

Safe Arrival of All Her Passengers at San Francisco—The Vessel Fast Breaking Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 12.—The steamer Montana arrived at San Diego, this evening, with all the passengers and treasure of the steam-ship Sacramento. The day after the ship struck the reef the passengers landed at San Geronimo Island, which is 190 miles in a southerly direction from San Diego, and ten miles from the main-land. The reef was one mile from this island. Bedding and provisions were landed for the use of the passengers, without a single accident. The steamer will be a total loss, though if fine weather continues, some of the cargo and fixtures may be saved. The Captain and twenty-five of the officers and crew remained in charge of the wreck. The passengers and treasure will be transhipped to this port. The Montana will sail for Panama at daylight on Friday. The total amount of treasure on the Sacramento was $835,648.

A later dispatch from San Diego, dated 6:30 P. M., says the Sacramento is fast breaking up, and there is no hope that the vessel can be saved. Two hundred and twenty tons of cargo from New-York and 120 tons from Mexico are on board.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Seven deaths from small-pox occurred in Washington since last Tuesday.

The steamer Wyanoke reports an unknown schooner ashore on Chincoteague Shoals.

The first real snow-storm of the season in Boston began at noon yesterday, and continued last evening.

Gilbert Judson Beebe, editor of the *Banner of Liberty*, died in the Poughkeepsie Insane Asylum yesterday morning.

The schooner Wm. H. Tiers, ashore on Point Judith, has bilged and is full of water, and in danger of going to pieces.

The House Deficiency bill, reported yesterday, appropriates $1,500,000, including $265,000 for the payment of the Albemarle prize-money.

Prof. Stowe, the husband of the well-known authoress, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, is reported to be dangerously ill.

The Controller of the Currency yesterday authorized the First National Bank of Eau Claire, Wis., with a capital of $60,000, to commence business.

Ephraim Hutchins, a prominent citizen of Concord, N. H., died on Wednesday night, aged sixty-nine years. He was Postmaster four years under Taylor and Fillmore.

Wm. M. Lent has started from San Francisco for the East to attend to his suit against Arnold, the alleged diamond swindler, for $150,000.

At the regular meeting of directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in Baltimore on Wednesday, John W. Garrett was unanimously re-elected President, and yesterday entered on his fifteenth term as President of the road.

The President sent to the Senate yesterday the nominations of Samuel Bard, to be Postmaster at Chattanooga, Tenn., and J. H. Fairchild to be Agent for the Indians at the Siletz Agency, Oregon.

The Committee of Ways and Means yesterday heard Secretary Boutwell on the subject of Commissions for negotiating the new loan, but will take no action until prominent bankers shall have been heard.

George Harmon, aged seventeen years, an employe of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, was run over and killed in the freight-yard at Boston, yesterday, while attempting to unshackle cars.

A meeting was held in Mechanics' Hall, Boston, yesterday, in behalf of New-England interests, agreeable to a call by Mr. William M. F. Round, Assistant United States Commissioner to the International Exposition at Vienna.

At Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, a jury found Henry McNulta guilty of murder in the first degree in killing his wife at Chillicothe, Ill., a few weeks since, and fixed his punishment to be death by hanging.

The schooner Sarah Buck, of and for Belfast, Me., from Salem, Mass., was run into and sunk by the British schooner Mary C., of Nova Scotia. The crew was brought to Portland, Me., by the Mary, which put in there for repairs.

Erben Porter, residing two miles east of Columbiana, Ohio, yesterday murdered his two children, aged one and three years, with a hatchet with which he had been cracking hickory nuts. He confessed the crime, without giving any reason for the act.

OUR PRESENT DANGER

More Facts About Dangerous Fire Points in this City.

Places Where a Conflagration Would Sweep Blocks.

The Lard Refineries Gathering up Food for Fire.

Distilleries Containing Large Quantities of Inflammable Spirits.

Want of Care Manifest in all of the Lumber-Yards.

Not only does great danger exist in this City by the presence of oil-houses in all of our down-town streets, as has already been shown in these columns, but there are other dangers in our midst that may spread destruction at any moment.

The carelessness of the oil-manufacturers and merchants of this City naturally inspires a feeling of dread, that a great fire similar to the calamities of Chicago and Boston may at any time sweep through New-York. On every hand and in almost every business street of the City are discovered evidences tending to establish the danger of a great fire occurring in this City. The article published a few days ago in the TIMES, which reviewed the condition of all the down-town oil-warehouses of the City, created no little comment, and astonished not a few of the oil-merchants who had, up to the publication of the article, imagined that their premises were as well secured against fire as they could well be. A large number of the merchants, whose premises were described and commented on, have since made alterations in their manner of storing oil, as well as in their rules regarding its carriage and sale. The oil district, which is almost entirely confined to the lower part of the City, may therefore be regarded as the seat of danger. Among the changes observable, Talmage & Co., importers and manufacturers of essential oils, No. 68 Cortlandt-street, have entirely altered the filling-room of their establishment, and it is now claimed to be a perfectly safe house—as far as any house can be said to be safe from fire. Yet an ordinary observer can see that danger lurks there still. The agency of the Oleophene Oil Company, under the superintendency of Mr. Dorr, presents an example of how safely oils can be kept, if safety is only considered beforehand. But little stock is held in the building, the greater part of the oil being stored in the manufactory, at Greenpoint, Long Island. The barrels that are stored in Mr. Dorr's premises are kept in an iron room, the floor of which is hollow and perforated, so that, in case a fire causing the oil-barrels to burst, the oil drops through the floor into a deep and wide trench dug beneath the store-room, and the earth bottom of which would speedily absorb it. The fish and whale oil factory of George W. Francis, No. 175 Washington-street, was inspected by a TIMES reporter and found to be in a very dirty condition. The floors and wooden materials of the building were completely saturated with whale and other fish oils, which would burn easily and rapidly, did the building (a very old one) catch fire from any accidental cause. The proprietors claim that their premises are quite safe, though appearances are decidedly against that theory.

But it is not oils alone that are dangerous, for in other trades and manufactures do the buildings occupied strongly favor fire. It is barely a month ago since the soap manufactory of David S. Brown, No. 187 First-avenue, caught fire. The building was completely gutted, the fire was so intense and powerful that a second alarm had to be sent out by the Chief Engineer, and a large portion of the available force of the Fire Department was devoted to the subjection of the flames. Even then, were it not for the providential circumstance that the wind was blowing steadily toward First-avenue, the Fire Department would not have succeeded in their efforts to prevent the flames reaching a square of high old-fashioned tenement-houses in the rear of the factory. If those buildings had caught, in all probability no human effort could have prevented the flames from sweeping through the entire block, from Eleventh to Twelfth streets. David S. Brown and grandson have two establishments, at No. 10 Peck-slip and No. 24 Chrystie-street, in both of which places the oil-drippings are observable everywhere, so that the buildings would burn fiercely. The rules and regulations about guarding against fire in soap manufactories are very loose, being in fact worthless, because not observed, and the greasy condition of the wood-work, the inflammable nature of the stock manufactured, and the mode of packing, (being generally in wooden or paper boxes,) all point toward the easy ignition of a fire. Paper used for wrapping soap, and tissue-paper for the fancy boxes, falls on the greasy floor, and is swept into the cellar, where it lies for days and often weeks, until taken to some paper-stock dealer. Pieces of broken boxes, and planks of greasy wood lie scattered through the cellar, and of course feed the flame when once ignited by some careless workman with lighted candle or pipe. Besides all these dangers, the grease-saturated floors complete the catalogue, and are in themselves the worst peril of all.

The localities in which some of the soap-makers have their establishments, are extremely unsuitable, and should some of them ignite, and the fire spread as rapidly as is very possible, many tenement-houses situated in the immediate neighborhood would be destroyed, and many poor families rendered homeless, even if loss of human life did not occur. The soap-making establishments of Enoch Morgan & Sons, at No. 440 West-street and No. 155 Bank-street; of Theodore Martine, at No. 74 Robinson-street; Charles W. Smith, No. 109 Elizabeth-street; Benjamin Wallace, at No. 174 Jane-street; M. & S. Sternberger, at No. 190 South Fifth-avenue and No. 26 Thompson-street, are all situated in bad localities, surrounded by tenement-houses and valuable property, and in exposed positions. In the greater number of these houses the reporter of the TIMES observed considerable carelessness on the part of the employes, which was highly reprehensible. Many of the persons employed in the establishments were smoking pipes in all parts of the building, and using matches to light them without stint, and with very little caution.

The distilling business is another industry which affords considerable provocation for destructive fires. Distillers are usually averse to allowing strangers to visit their works, and Messrs. Gallagher, Pringle & Condrao, of Nos. 138 and 140 Liberty-street, refused the TIMES reporter access to their establishment for reasons of their own. But the danger of the large rectifying establishments, though alarming, is but a trifle compared with the danger arising from the small distilleries, which are scattered all over the City, and usually in the midst of tenement-houses occupied by the poorer classes. The proprietors of these retail distil-

teries have grown rich and careless from the enormous profits realized by their wretched business, and seem to care very little whether their places are burned down or not. So little, in fact, that one keeper of a Fourth Ward distillery refused to have his place insured on the ground that the premium was too heavy, and that it was not worth his while to insure. Take as an instance the distillery of Mark Lanigan, down in the Fourth Ward, as a sample of the many distilleries or bucket-shops in the City. The distillery is a rotten old building at No. 47 James-street. It is surrounded by the worst class of tenement-houses, stretching out on either side, and filling the block up at the rear. In a word, the distillery is the centre of a square of low New-York. It is filled with the worst, and, therefore, the most inflammable and explosive of spirits, and is at all times ripe for burning. There was a slight gas explosion there about a year ago, resulting in the death of one of the bar-tenders. Of course the place caught fire, and, had it not been for the prompt arrival of Engines Nos. 7 and 12, whose houses are near by, the distillery and the surrounding tenement-houses would have been burnt up like so much tinder. As it is, a match dropped in the premises, any night in the week, and a large fire might readily be occasioned. No less dangerous in management and situation are the distilleries of William Wogan, at No. 93 Cherry-street, and John Branigan, at No. 84 Cherry-street. Both are surrounded by tenement-houses, full to overflowing with the most wretched classes of our City poor. Not the slightest precaution is taken against fire in either place. All that the owners endeavor, night and day, is to sell their vile liquors. But if they once caught fire and the slightest headway was gained by the flames, the most experienced members of the Fire Department declare that the surrounding tenement-houses would be burned to the ground, inevitably and without the smallest chance of saving them, while loss of life would no doubt add to the terror of the scene. In the Fourth Ward, if a dozen old rickety structures, full of wood, were blazing together, it would be a difficult matter to determine where the fire would stop.

The lard refining and manufacturing business is now one of the greatest industries of the day. A TIMES reporter inspected the lard-refining houses in this City, and among the rest visited the establishment of William J. Wilcox & Co., probably the largest lard refinery in the world. They occupy the five-story buildings Nos. 415, 417 and 419 Washington-street, Nos. 430, 432 and 434 Greenwich-street, and Nos. 51 and 53 Vestry-street. All these immense warehouses are connected by staircases and bridges, and communication from one to another is easy. So that the firm own and occupy almost an entire block in the most valuable business part of the City. The value and amount of crude and refined lard stored within their walls is very great. Three hundred and eighty-four thousand pounds of lard pass in and out of the manufactory daily. There are hundreds of thousands of wooden boxes and tin pails standing about to pack the lard in. There are four immense presses to press the oil out of the unprepared lard, and pipes and pumps in countless variety. The precautions taken to guard against fire consist of ten fire-extinguishers, placed at different points through the eight different buildings forming the manufactory, and there are only two night watchmen. Gas is laid on throughout all the buildings, and smoking is prohibited. Still the danger of fire is very great, for the floors of the various rooms are so saturated with oil, grease, and melted lard, that in many places they are as slippery as ice. There is not a square inch of stairway or railing in the entire manufactory which is not redolent of grease and oil. Put your hand where you will and it meets oil and grease, and the very walls are sticky with melted lard. In the vast cellars under the buildings are piled, one above the other, thousands of tierces of lard, hundreds of casks of oil, and on every hand is the endless repetition of oil and lard, lard and oil, until the visitor is weary of estimating the quantity. The cooper-shop of the manufactory is next to the coopery of Mr. Briggs, the largest in this City, and countless casks and tierces are turned out by the seventy-five workmen employed there. The Superintendent, Mr. Rogers, does his utmost to prevent the possibility of a fire, but human ingenuity cannot guard against an almost inevitable event. All the great fires in the City, with few exceptions, and certainly a great many of them, have occurred either late on Saturday night or early on Sunday morning. The reason is simply this, that workmen on Saturday evening, worn out by a week's hard labor, close up the premises without care almost, and do not take such watchful guard over their conduct as on any other night in the week. If a careless cooper in the coopery, or a laborer in the cellars of Messrs. Wilcox & Co., were to drop a lighted match, or turn a gas-jet slanting toward a beam, and, as might readily occur, the fire would gain a headway before being discovered, and a hundred extinguishers would not check the progress of the conflagration. The flames would leap uncontrolled through the numerous hatchways in the buildings, and in twenty minutes the manufactory would be beyond hope, and the remainder of the block would go with it. A fire occurred in this neighborhood about a year ago, in which the manufactory of a large paper-collar company was destroyed. The contents of that building were not half as combustible in character as the lard in Willcox & Co.'s; the building was almost new and without much wood-work, and was not saturated with oil. Yet, despite this, and the efforts of the entire Fire Department, not only was the paper-collar factory entirely destroyed, but the adjoining building was also consumed, the block being saved only with the greatest difficulty and after hours of unremitting labor by the firemen. With this example it is not difficult to imagine what a terrible fire would occur if Willcox & Co.'s factory were the nucleus of the conflagration.

Messrs. Archer & Close are the largest lard refiners in the City after Willcox & Co. Their premises are at No. 320 Washington-street and No. 41 Harrison-street, both immense buildings. The TIMES reporter found them in an infinitely worse condition than those of Messrs. Wilcox & Co. The dirt and grease had penetrated through every board and wooden fixture in the building, and the floors were reeking with oil. The workmen seemed to be careless, and the reporter observed one man smoking, and another carrying a lighted candle in his hand. The cellars were full of oil, which had settled in hollows, and pools of grease and oil were on the floor in the melting-room, so that the reporter slipped and stumbled in them at least a half-dozen times.

William H. Popham's establishment, at No. 51 Front-street, on being visited, was found in the same filthy and dangerous condition. These are the principal, in fact the only lard refineries of any account in this City, and their condition, as here truthfully described, shows conclusively the danger arising from their presence in valuable business quarters of the City.

One more dangerous branch of industry in reference to fire needs attention in this article. Whenever a great fire has occurred in a city, the lumber-yards have played no small part in swelling the tide of fire. No places are so inefficiently guarded, and few are so dangerous and combustible. The fire in Sage's lumber-yard, on First-avenue, from Thirty-first to Thirty-third-street, will not be soon forgotten by the firemen of this City. For several hours it seemed that First-avenue would be swept by the ungovernable body of flame. Today the lumber-yards are still as dangerous as in the past. Beginning with the lumber-yard of George McKee, No. 92 Market-slip, filling up the interior of the block to Pike-street, and running through from South to Water streets, the reporter found bales of cotton lying on the sidewalk in Market-slip, in close contiguity to piles of dry and seasoned lumber stored in the yard. All around the yard were old shanties, spar-makers' shops, and other houses, all filled with easily-ignited and inflammable material. Nearly opposite the lumber-yard in Water-street are the Water-street Planing-mills and the Sailors' Exchange, new and valuable buildings. A TIMES reporter saw two men smoking near the piles of lumber. In Rutgers-slip the scene was substantially the same. Joshua Wood's coal-yard stood opposite Anson T. Briggs' cooper-shop on the one side, then Hecker's immense mills, and Col. Duryea's immense lumber-yards, facing one another. The block contains an immense amount of inflammable material. Cotton is stored loose on the sidewalks, many of the bales being partly stripped. Loose cotton is blown in among the lumber in the lumber-yards. Scattered about in Rutgers-street are hoops and barrels and pieces of spars and rigging. There are several large junk-shops in the immediate vicinity. A match or cigar carelessly thrown would start a fire that might set the whole block in flames. The extensive premises of Messrs. Schwarz & Lehman, builders, No. 136 Goerck-street, are situated in the centre of a number of spar-makers' yards, and are badly protected against the accidents of fire. Sufficient care is not exercised, for the TIMES reporter saw two men smoking in the yard while he was inspecting it. Ogden & Co. have three lumber-yards, at the foot of West Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, and at Avenue C, corner of Fourteenth-street. The yard at Avenue C and Fourteenth-street is not properly protected, and is easily accessible to strangers, who can smoke at their pleasure without being challenged. Up-town the lumber-yards are even in a worse condition. There are four yards in the Nineteenth Police Precinct. Nolan & Steers' is at the foot of East Fifty-first-street. It is unprotected and badly conducted with reference to fire dangers. Leander Stone's lumber-yard is at the corner of First-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street. A TIMES reporter saw a laborer smoking a pipe in it, while he was seated on a pile of timber. Clark & Little's yard is at the foot of East Sixty-first-street, and is imperfectly guarded from fire, access to it being easy. There is another yard at the foot of Seventy-ninth-street, owned by William Simonson. It is very badly managed, smokers not being challenged. The Twenty-first Precinct is prolific of lumber-yards, beginning with that of Waterhouse & Wilson, which reaches from Thirty-ninth to Forty-first-street, and from First-avenue to the river. Then Schuyler & Sons' yard, which fills up the block from Thirty-fifth-street to Thirty-sixth-street, and from First-avenue to the river. Then comes the lumber-yard of William H. Sage, the scene of the great lumber fire a year ago. It fills nearly two square blocks, the entire block from Thirty-second to Thirty-third-street, and the greater part of the block from Thirty-first to Thirty-second-street, from First-avenue to the East River. It is comparatively unprotected. There is scarcely a doubt now, that when Sage's yard was burnt, last year, the fire originated from some man smoking among the lumber. Grant & Sons' lumber-yard reaches from Thirtieth to Thirty-first-street, and extends from First-avenue to the East River. Havens & Sons' lumber-yard embraces the interior of the block from Twenty-eighth-street to the rear of Twenty-ninth-street. All these yards are contiguous to tenement-houses. When a lumber-yard catches fire, it always occurs that burning pieces of wood, as the piled-up timbers become charred, are carried by the wind for a great distance. At the time of the Sage fire, it will be remembered that several houses in the vicinity took fire, and at a lumber fire foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn, some time ago, a house two blocks away from the lumber caught fire from the sparks and was consumed. It will readily be seen, therefore, that among the dangerous fire points in this City, lumber-yards hold a prominent position.

THE HOMELESS ITALIANS.

Respectable Men, Beggars, and Brigands from Calabria at Castle Garden—Anxiety of the Commissioners of Emigration.

The number of indigent Italian immigrants was materially increased yesterday. The steamship Queen, of the National line, arrived from London, via Havre, with 560 on board. The majority are wretchedly poor and unskilled. It is asserted that a proportion of them are professional beggars, and that a few belong to the criminal classes. In Castle Garden curious rumors were afloat as to the character of the immigrants. A young man named John Meyer informed a TIMES reporter that several fierce fights took place among the Italians during the passage, and that knives were freely used, by which three men were seriously wounded. Meyer also stated (and his statement was corroborated) that three men who were passengers in the first cabin appeared to have control of the Italians, and were in constant communication with them. Of the entire number of immigrants yesterday there were not fifty who wore any kind of decent garments. Only a few were provided with money. Complaints were made by the more respectable that during the voyage they had been robbed by their fellow-passengers. One man, while on the passage from the steamer to Castle Garden, was relieved of his purse and silver watch. A serious difficulty arises in the fact that in the business community there is an almost unanimous refusal to hire Italians. Recently twenty-seven Italian immigrants, who claimed to be wood-choppers and charcoal-burners, were sent to Vermont. Yesterday two of them returned with a letter from their employer who stated that they were not worth their board. The statement that the Italian Government is sending its criminals to this country has not received confirmation, but it was openly asserted by several of the respectable immigrants yesterday that among their fellow-passengers were a number of brigands from the district of Calabria. The interpreter at Castle Garden, employed by the Italian Consul, when asked about the matter, said that a number of the men were professional beggars, and that some probably were of that class against whom the Roman police were at present carrying on a vigorous war. The statements of passengers will be investigated today. Two of the passengers examined in the Superintendent's office yesterday frankly admitted that they came to this country to make money honestly if they could, but to make it anyhow. The Commissioners were yesterday in communication with a Mr. Grace, agent of a railroad being constructed in Costa Rica, and that gentleman offered to employ all of the Italians on the work if the President of the road, who is at present in London, will acquiesce in the arrangement. Mr. Grace promised to confer with the President of the road by cable.

The Department of Docks.

The Commissioners of the Department of Docks held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon.

The Executive Committee sent in a number of reports, among them were those denying the application of John S. Sutphen and others for the privilege of building piers at the foot of Seventy-second-street and Seventy-ninth-street, North River; granting permission to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad to cover the eastern part of Pier No. 48 North River with corrugated iron; denying to E. S. Higgins & Co. the privilege of erecting a temporary platform in front of their property, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, East River, on the ground that there is already sufficient wharf accommodation in the vicinity; granting permission to the Empire Transportation Company to erect a shed over the platform on the north side of Pier No. 38 North River, and for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to rebuild their freight shed on Pier No. 16 North River, and ordering the extension of the pier at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, in accordance with the recommendation of the Engineer-in-Chief. Superintendent McKewan was directed to enforce rule No. 10 with regard to the lumber incumbrances on the water front in District No. 4 of the North River. The New-York Floating Company and others were notified to repair the bulkhead between Piers Nos. 41 and 42 East River, the work to be done under the direction of the Superintendent of Docks.

A petition, which was sent in by the People's Ferry Company for permission to erect a ferry-slip at the foot of Canal-street, North River, having been referred to the Executive Committee, was yesterday reported adversely, as "the granting of the privilege would seriously interfere with the plans adopted by the Department for the improvement of that important section of the water front." The Board adopting the report, the application was denied. The Ferry Company, anticipating a denial, subsequently presented another petition, in which it was stated that the People's Ferry Company are the lessees of the water front bounded by Piers Nos. 42½ and 43 North River, for which right they pay the City $8,000 per annum. That they have by that lease a legal right to run their boats into the said slip, and now only formally request the permission to place the proper racks and buildings for the accommodation of the passengers. The Company is willing that the racks and buildings shall be constructed under the direction of the engineer of the Board, so that they may be removed when interfering with the contemplated improvements. This petition was referred to the Executive Committee, and the Company directed to produce their lease for the inspection of that Committee.

After the reading of the weekly reports of the Superintendents, which contained nothing of general interest, the Board went into executive session.

The Jumel Case—Third Day of the Trial.

At the trial of the Jumel case, yesterday, Jerome Thompson, a portrait-painter, was called to give evidence in relation to the resemblance between Mme. Jumel and the claimant. The depositions of Molly Randel and Joseph Sweet, each over eighty years old, were read, in which they testified that they had known the plaintiff since his boyhood, had known Betsey Bowen, and knew that she lived with Major Ballou in Providence. The point was raised whether the death of a person at a specific time can be proven by common report or tradition. Mr. O'Conor claimed that it could not be so proven, on general principles. Mr. Hoar said that the death they wished to prove took place about seventy-five years ago, and that those who saw Polly Bowen, Betsey Bowen's sister, die, were all dead, and that, consequently, they had a right to prove the death of that person by the best evidence they could produce. All he could now obtain is by tradition or common repute. That evidence, therefore, became the best under the circumstances. The Court decided to admit the evidence.

Fire in Essex-Street—Harmonie Hall Badly Damaged.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in the hardware-store of Mrs. Emilie R. Krumm, on the first floor of No. 139 Essex street, and extended to the adjoining building, Nos. 141 and 143, known as Harmonie Hall, and occupied as a lager-beer saloon and ball-room by Henry Gruening. Before the flames could be extinguished considerable damage had been sustained. The loss of Mrs. Krumm is estimated at $3,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The loss of Mr. Gruening is $2,500, partially insured. The first floor of No. 141 is occupied by L. Friedburgh as a lager-beer saloon; loss $300. The first floor of No. 143 is occupied by M. Dessacker, as a tailor-shop; damage, $200; insured. The buildings are owned by M. Becket, of Staten Island, and are damaged to the extent of $5,000; fully insured. The fire is supposed to have originated from an overheated flue leading from the furnace in the basement, and used for heating purposes.

Fire in Second-Street.

At 6½ o'clock yesterday a fire broke out on the second floor of No. 101 Second-street, occupied by Henry Speerl, furniture factory, whose stock and machinery were damaged to the extent of $500; insured for $200. The first floor is occupied by Henry Mahlstadt, as a flour and feed store; damage, $500; insured for $750. The third floor, occupied by Jacob Ripp, furniture dealer; damage, $150; insured for $350. The building is owned by Geo. Mahlstadt, and is damaged to the extent of $500; insured for $750. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 12, 1872.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, introduced a bill to authorize the purchase of an additional site for the Post-office in Boston. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

REDUCTION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE FORCE.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, called up the bill for the reduction of officers and expenses of the internal revenue, by abolishing the Internal Revenue Assessors, and explained it, stating that, if passed, it would save between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000 annually.

Mr. Sumner asked whether the Committee on Finance had considered the propriety of reducing the number of Collectors of Internal Revenue. He had been assured, by persons familiar with the subject, that the number of collectors might be greatly reduced without injury to the service.

Mr. Sherman said that in some large cities it might be practicable to reduce the number of Collectors, but it would not do in regions less thickly populated. Besides, the reduction of the number of Collectors would not greatly reduce the expense, as they were paid chiefly by fees, depending upon the amount of business done.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, replying to some criticism of the bill by Mr. Trumbull, said that, when Gen. Grant came into power, there were 2,860 Assistant Assessors; but now there were only about 1,200; therefore, there had been a reduction under the law passed three years ago of about 1,500 Assistant Assessors; besides about thirty Assessors. Then the law of June last was passed, providing for the reduction of the number to eighty, and the Senator (Trumbull) complained that no action had been taken under that law, ignoring the fact that the time had not yet arrived when the law was to go into effect. But in the mean time the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by great diligence, had devised a scheme by which the force could be very much more reduced than by the law of June last. That law reduced the number of Collectors and Assessors to eighty, leaving it with the Assessors to retain the present number of Assistant Assessors. But this bill would reduce the number of Collectors to one for each collection district while providing that no Collector shall receive more pay than $4,500, and as their deputies are to be paid out of their own pockets, the number of deputies makes no difference to the United States.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, in reply to Mr. Morrill's statement that the time for the law of June last to go into effect had not yet arrived, read the following provision of that law: "Prior to the 1st day of January, 1873, it shall be the duty of the President, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to reduce the Internal Revenue Districts in the United States to eighty in number." He (Mr. Trumbull) repeated that the number of officers of internal revenue allowed to be retained under the bill was greater than the number allowed by the laws already enacted but unexecuted.

Mr. Casserly, of California, said it was plain that the Administration, either from want of power or want of will, had failed to carry out the reforms in the Internal Revenue Department for which Congress had provided.

After further discussion the amendments reported from the Committee on Finance were agreed to, and the bill was passed.

THE SUNKEN VESSEL AT SANDY HOOK.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the bill to provide for raising a sunken wreck near Sandy Hook.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the Boston fire was taken up.

After further debate, and without action on the bill, the Senate at 4 o'clock P. M. went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the National Bank of Lyons, Michigan, to change its location and name. Passed.

COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coupon bonds in exchange for registered bonds, provided that the expense of such exchange shall be paid by the owner thereof. He explained that while the Secretary had authority now to exchange coupon bonds into registered bonds, he had not the correlative authority to change registered bonds into coupon bonds, and, consequently the latter class of bonds, on account of their facility of transfer, commanded higher prices in Europe than registered bonds. This bill would place the two classes on an equality, by making them interchangeable.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, opposed the bill, as tending to facilitate the acquisition and absorption of our bonds in Europe.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, saw no objection to the bill, except that perhaps it would open up a new kind of brokerage, and might facilitate frauds.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, explained that the only effect of the bill was to remove the present obstacles to negotiability of registered bonds.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, remarked that he had last Monday introduced a bill, and had it referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, which he thought would meet all the objects of the pending measure. His proposition was to allow a certain designated number of national banks in each State to hold registered bonds in trust for owners, and to keep sets of books in which such bonds and the names of their owners shall be inscribed. The banks would issue to the owners certificates like the certificates of bank stock, signed by the President and Cashier of the bank that they hold certain bonds in trust. Such certificates could be sold in the market without any change in the registration of the bonds, just as railroad and bank stocks are now sold. The banks could collect every six months the interest on all the bonds thus held in trust, and the ordinary deposit of that semi-annual interest in the course of business for the time that the owners would naturally allow it to remain, would be sufficient compensation to the bank for the transaction of the business. The only disadvantage, then, of bonds so registered, as compared with coupon bonds, would be that the owners could not sell the interest in advance of its falling due, as can now be done with coupons, but they certainly could discount it with the bank holding the bonds. It was, therefore, the policy of the Government to favor registered rather than coupon bonds. Coupon bonds gave facilities to stock operators, but the other gave more security to the Government and to the holders.

Mr. Dawes did not see the slightest conflict between the measure suggested by his colleague (Mr. Hoar) and the pending measure. He could see some advantage in his colleague's bill to a large class of bond-holders, but the pending bill had no design to affect that class at all. His colleague could not expect that bonds which go into market in large transactions or those which were negotiated abroad could be tied to a bank in Massachusetts or in any other State, even to that bank to which his friend (Mr. Hooper) had by his care, sagacity, and integrity given so much credit. It seemed to him that a law of that kind would entirely obviate the objection now complained of it, regard to the non-negotiability of registered bonds.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, could see no possible objection to the pending bill, but he could see a great advantage in it in the facilitating of trade and commerce. To the Government there was no difference in the value of the two classes of bonds, but to the trading community, to the brokers, and to the public generally there was a very material difference. Registered bonds had a value for a certain purpose; whereas, coupon bonds had all the value of registered bonds, so far as security was concerned, and had the additional value of passing readily from hand to hand. He could see no detriment to the Government in permitting this exchange at the cost of the holders, but he could see material advantage in it to the commerce and trade and money facilities of the country. He was, therefore, in favor of the bill. He would also very much like to see the Government do something to relieve the money interest of the nation. He would like to see the Government, so far as it could do so legitimately and consistently with its limited powers, grant facilities to further develop the commerce and resources of the country, and in the City of New-York, the money centre of the country, there was periodically a most lamentable condition of things, where a few capitalists, by the manipulation of a few millions of dollars, absolutely controlled the whole money interests of the nation, and could even evade the power of the Secretary of the Treasury himself. While he did not believe it to be the province or prerogative of the Treasury Department to interfere in any way with private individual interests, yet he believed that the Secretary could so use those bonds, and the coin and currency of the country, as to grant facilities by loans to individuals on the hypothecation of Government bonds at a given rate of interest, which would prevent the lamentable, destructive, revolutionary condition of things that existed today in the City of New-York, where money was from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of one per cent. per day loaned on the very best security.

Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, remarked that the objections which were supposed to exist to the exchange of registered bonds into coupon bonds were proved by experience to have no weight. The Secretary of the Treasury, who ought to know, was advising the measure. Coupon bonds today bore a higher market value than registered bonds, showing that there were not spurious or counterfeit bonds in circulation to affect their market value. It therefore seemed to him that both the people and the Treasury Department confirmed the views suggested by the Committee of Ways and Means. The proposition of Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, had no connection with the pending measure, and did not antagonize it. That was a matter proper to be considered by the Committee on Banking and Currency, and when it was reported to the House it would then be time enough to consider it; but the House could now act on the pending bill on its merits, without reference to the other bill.

Mr. Cox asked Mr. Dawes to state why it was that the Secretary of the Treasury desired to change this class of public securities, when he was at the same time endeavoring to negotiate for the four and a half and five per cent. bonds with the syndicate, of which the country had heard something.

Mr. Dawes replied that it was on the principle indicated by Mr. Cox's colleague, (Wood,) that everything which facilitated exchange contributed to prosperity.

Mr. COX—The gentleman does not understand my question exactly.

Mr. DAWES—I see no connection at all between this bill and the negotiation of new bonds. This condition of things has been growing up every year, as bonds have more and more entered into the commercial transactions of the people; every year they participate more and more in those transactions as a medium of exchange. It is very desirable, it seems to me, that these bonds should play their full part in exchange. The law proposed will enhance their value, make it of more interest to the people, and will give the Government a greater hold on the people. I cannot see why there should be the slightest objection to the bill.

Mr. COX—My objection to the bill is this: I do not want to aggrandize the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury; and further, I do not want him to give any greater facilities to the people to go in and speculate. After all our dickering here about the currency and bonds, we will be bound, in the end, to come to the only panacea, and that is the resumption of specie payment. Gentlemen ought to meet it in the next Congress at least, if not in this. I see it stated in the newspapers that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to put on the market the five per cents and the four and a half per cents yet unpaid, and that the Rothschilds and the Syndicate are to take the rest of them, without further legislation. I want to know why it is that in this bill no restriction is placed on the Secretary of the Treasury. He can make any number of these coupon bonds at his pleasure. He can keep stacks of them on hand. They can be used at any time in certain emergencies in the money market. This bill will not stop speculation. It will not lead to prosperity or health. The Secretary of the Treasury should be held to legal restrictions, and not allowed to step over the law as he has done in other cases.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky—I will vote for the bill. I do not see that it affects at all the power of the Treasury to issue any coupon bonds [illegible] with the Syndicate [illegible]. Take this case: A man has a large amount of coupon bonds, which he thinks are the best to use in his business. He dies. I am one of his trustees. He has minor children. I propose, and the law gives me, the right to convert the coupon bonds into registered bonds as being safer to hold. After the children become of age and want to go into business, they want to use their bonds themselves as their father had done. Why should not I, as trustee, have the right to have the registered bonds reconverted into coupon bonds, to be used in business just as I now have the right to have the coupon bonds converted into registered bonds as a matter of security? What is the whole case? Bonds are more valuable when they can be used in commerce. This bill neither diminishes nor increases the public security. It has nothing to do with new loans. It merely facilitates the negotiation of these bonds. That seems to me the whole thing in a nutshell.

Mr. Marian, of New-York, a member of the Banking Committee, also supported the bill. He approved also of Mr. Hoar's bill, but said that it did not conflict with the pending measure, which was not for the benefit of speculators, but for the real benefit of the people who had temporary floating capital, which this law would render available.

The discussion was closed, and the bill was passed—yeas 126, nays 22.

RELIEF.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of Messrs. Sossee & Manning, of Nashville, Tenn., in reference to their distillery. Passed.

POSTAL.

Mr. Hill, of New-Jersey, introduced a bill to amend the Postal laws by placing seeds, bulbs, &c., in the third class at the same rate of postage as they paid before the passage of the act of the 8th of June, 1872. Referred.

LAND BOUNTY.

The House then took up the Soldiers' Bounty Land bill, which was discussed by Messrs. Coburn of Indiana, Storms of Pennsylvania, Niblack and Holman of Indiana, Stoughton of Michigan, and Shellabarger, of Ohio, chiefly in favor of it.

A vote was then taken, on motion of Mr. Hawley, of Illinois, to recommit the bill. Negatived—Yeas 80, nays 94.

A substitute offered by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, was adopted. Yeas 105, nays 62.

The substitute is as follows:

That every private soldier, musician, and officer who served in the army of the United States during the late war for ninety days, and was honorably discharged, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act entitled an act making appropriations for completing the defenses of Washington, and for other purposes; approved Feb. 13, 1862, and every seaman, marine, and officer, and other person who served in the navy of the United States, or in the Marine Corps during the late war for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged, and the widow of any such soldier, musician, seaman, or officer; or if there be no such widow, his orphan children under twenty-one years of age shall be entitled to enter a quantity of the public lands, (not mineral,) not exceeding 160 acres, or one quarter section, which shall be composed of contiguous tracts, according to legal subdivisions, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work, or other lands subject to entry under the Homestead laws of the United States, and receive a certificate of such entry without the payment of any Government fees.

SEC. 2. That such entry shall be made in the name of the person entitled as above to make the same, in person or by agent, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, and the patent for the lands so entered shall be issued only to such soldier, musician, seaman, or officer, or to his widow or orphan children, provided for in the first section of this act; but no sale of such land, or of any interest therein, or power of attorney authorizing such sale, or other contract or agreement in any wise affecting or concerning any such land made, executed or entered into prior to the issuing of the patent therefor, and the actual delivery of the same to the person to whom issued, shall be of any effect whatever, but shall be null and void.

SEC. 3.—That the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe rules and regulations to carry the several provisions of this act into effect.

The bill as amended was then passed. Yeas 118, nays 53.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Deficiency bill, appropriating $1,829,000, which was made a special order to come after the Pension Appropriation bill.

THE PENSION APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 2½ P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, in the chair, on the Pension Appropriation bill, which appropriates $30,480,000.

Mr. Garfield gave some statistical information in regard to the pensioners, stating, among other things, as a curious fact, that, of the widows of Revolutionary soldiers who were on the pension rolls, less than ten per cent. had died during the year. Over 22,000 persons were put on the pension rolls during the year, of whom over 17,000 were soldiers of the war of 1812, and some 9,000 names were dropped, from death and various other causes.

The Committee rose and reported the bill, which was thereupon passed by the House.

The House then, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen.

The Aldermen met yesterday, when the Joint Special Committee of the Common Council, appointed to take charge of the Greeley obsequies on the part of the City, reported, offering resolutions for adoption, directing the Controller to draw a warrant in favor of Edward Van Remst for $850; George W. Roome, $484 41, and Adolph Le Mouth for $175, for bills for services rendered and materials furnished in connection with the Greeley obsequies; and directing the Controller to reserve the sum of $350 out of the appropriation for City contingencies, to be paid for engrossing the resolutions passed by the Common Council on the occasion of the death of Horace Greeley.

The resolutions were laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a petition from about 300 residents and property-owners on Cortlandt-street, that the privilege of running stages to the ferries at the end of and adjacent to said street, be granted to the Broadway and East-side Stage Company.

It was referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report upon the power of the City to submit the franchise for running stages on said street, to public auction.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Yesterday, the Board of Assistant Aldermen discussed at length a resolution offered by Assistant Alderman Kraus, that the Permit Bureau be removed from the control of the Mayor to that of the Commissioner of Public Works. The matter was finally laid over.

A motion was made to appoint Mr. John H. Strahan and Abraham R. Lawrence, on behalf of the City, to codify the City ordinances. Alderman Kraus objected to John H. Strahan, and wanted the name of John Hardy substituted. This occasioned much discussion, and the matter was finally indefinitely postponed.

HEARTS OF OAK AT AUCTION.

Sale of the Government Ships Guerriere and Albany—Their History.

The sale by auction, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday, by order of the United States Government, of the frigate Guerriere and sloop-of-war Albany, drew only a few bidders, and appeared to have caused but little interest. The Guerriere was sold to Mr. Beulah, who was said to be acting for a firm in Peru, for $54,000, and the Albany to W. D. Richards & Co. for $48,000. The approval of the Secretary of the Navy is necessary to perfect the sale. Both ships have had their batteries taken out, but, in other respects they are well equipped. The Guerriere is full rigged, and her engines are said to be, or, at least, to have been, among the best in the navy. The Albany has only the lower masts standing. Built of white oak, they are looked upon by experts as unsound. In the *Navy List* both are classed as second rate. The Guerriere, built at Portsmouth, N. H., and launched in 1865, is a screw steam-ship, pierced for twenty-one guns. Her length on the spar-deck is 320 feet; extreme breadth of beam, 46 feet, and tonnage 2,490, with engines of 3,000 horse-power. Estimating at the rate of $200 per ton, a fair average rate, the Guerriere must have cost $498,000. Seamen call her an unlucky ship. She was sent to the Brazils, and afterward to the Mediterranean, as the flag-ship of the Admirals commanding the fleets at those stations. When the Guerriere brought the remains of Admiral Farragut to this City, she ran ashore on the Massachusetts coast. While in the Mediterranean, she ran aground on the coast of Italy. The Albany was built at Boston, Mass., in 1865, and carried fifteen guns. Her length is 308 feet 2 inches; breadth of beam, 41 feet, and tonnage, 1,448, with engines of 2,000 horse-power. The cost of the Albany complete was about $290,000. She has made two cruises to the Gulf, and was for two years stationed in the Lower Bay, in the service of the Quarantine Department. Besides these two ships, a large quantity of condemned naval stores was sold at fair prices, realizing about $100,000.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. Supervisor Conover reported in favor of paying John M. Tracy, Warden of Ludlow-street Jail, his bills, amounting to $5,558 04.

Supervisor Vance objected, and the resolution to pay was laid over.

On motion of Supervisor Plunkitt, the bill of Mr. Tracy for the support of the jail for the first eight months of the year, amounting to $22,905 80, and a resolution to pay, were discussed.

On a vote, the resolution was adopted by 9 to 3—a sufficient number under the law.

A resolution, reported by the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms, to pay Louis Kinkel $16,565 37 for materials and labor in the reconstruction of the rooms over Centre Market was laid over.

The Board then adjourned.

Conviction and Sentence of Prisoners in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, the following prisoners were convicted and sentenced: James Merven, burglary, four years in State Prison; Henry McCann, larceny, two years and six months in State Prison; George Adler, petit larceny, six months in Penitentiary; Francis Allen, attempt at burglary, two years in State Prison; William McGuire and Patrick Dooly, burglary, two years and six months in the State Prison; Mary Jane Wiley, larceny, six months in Penitentiary.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The following is the Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Dec. 13: Nos. 253, 145, 412, 304, 155, 505, [illegible], 574, and seven railroad cases.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—2782, Todd vs. The National Fibre Company; 1808, Perkins vs. Wells et al.; 3622, Claflin et al. vs. Person; 3037, The Bowery National Bank vs. Condit; 3707, Atkins vs. Brownell; 3709, Passe vs. Brownell; 1691, D'Homergue vs. Elliott; 2681, Fullerton vs. Charlick; 3187, Davis, Receiver, vs. Seaton; 2311, Gardiner vs. Martinez, Administrator; [illegible] Company vs. Aldrich; 2427, Christie vs. Parker; 2976, Kuster vs. Lawton; 3098, Sheppard vs. Dennison; 2421, Nancrede vs. Carus; 3673, Williams vs. Wait et al.; 3708, Grovesteen et al. vs. Davis et al.; 3709, Waite-Zelder vs. Everett; 3713, Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Kinnia Mills Company et al.; 3721, Clagston vs. Lippman; 3,735, Knapp vs. Barr; [illegible] vs. Burger; [illegible]; 4099, Kelly vs. Mathews.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—3264¼, Coulter vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3292, Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3424, Brennan, Sheriff, vs. Hoffer et al.; 3272, Commerford vs. Williams et al.; 1454¼, Amicable Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Fisch; 3038½, Black et al. vs. Cumming; 3072, Giles vs. Conkling; 3094, First National Bank vs. Lenox Glass Company et al.; 2950, Warner vs. Gans et al.; [illegible] vs. Griswold; 3064, Litchfield vs. The Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company; 3049, Paret vs. White et al.; 3666, Landsey vs. Frank; 3700, Landsey vs. Niel; 3746, Bowen vs. Degarest et al.; 2884¼, Tanzig et al. vs. Dayton; 1612, [illegible] vs. Webb; 3596, Davis et al. vs. Earle et al.; 3616, Litchenstein vs. Vreen; 3728, Sackett vs. Farrington; [illegible] Fearing vs. Andrews; [illegible], The American Exchange National Bank vs. Coleman et al.; 3976, Hyman vs. Leahy; 3984, Devlin et al. vs. Hay; 4000, Jones vs. Fiske; 4002, Gahegan vs. Grumm et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—[illegible] The People, &c., Smith vs. The Board of Apportionment; 67, Mulcahy vs. The Board of Apportionment; 95, Green vs. The Board of Apportionment; 96, Same vs. Same; 98, Addoms vs. Thimson et al.; 103, Marcus vs. Loewenthal; 107, Wettinlaw vs. Tracy; 112, McMillan vs. Williams; 122, Johnson vs. The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company; 136, Cooper et al. vs. Johnson et al.; 137, Fessenden, Executor, vs. Voss; 147, King vs. King; 151, Oliver vs. Elmore; 154, American Bible Society vs. Stark et al.; 158, Anderson vs. The Adriatic Fire Insurance Company; 163, Picket vs. Keator; 165, McClellan vs. Angus et al.; [illegible] Arnold et al. vs. Gross.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Short causes—1868, Benedict vs. Frig; 2042, Koopleman vs. McLean; 2165, Wolf vs. Yocky; 2070, Beach vs. Hendricks; 2211, Palmer vs. Underwood; 2040, Richardson vs. Wilson; 2051, Crafts vs. Sachs; 2107, Bendel vs. Hettrick; 2112, Dusenbury vs. Hoyt; 2192, Robinson vs. Merrifield; 2103, McLean vs. Schlesier; 2204, Hart vs. Conkling; 2205, Bennie vs. Connor; 2191, King vs. Hennessey; 2000, Rutherford vs. Rusmore; 2007, Miller vs. Gibbons; 1964, Peck vs. Dawe; 1320, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Swasey; 2109, Bergman vs. Martin; 1808, Wolf vs. Sturman; 1834, Aaner vs. Fitzgerald; 2206, Spencer vs. Sherwin; 2220, Goodenough vs. Wiswall; 1238, Bailey vs. Griswold; 2250, Bach vs. Emerich; 2230, Phibbs, Administratrix, vs. Baker; 2279, Schafer vs. Platau; 2088, Leddy vs. Nickerson Jr.; 2145, Levents vs. Parsons; 1934, Martinez vs. Jacobsohn; 2205, Green vs. Davis; 2222, Kismer vs. Nussbaum.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., Robinson and Loew, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—76, Riley vs. The Nassau Bank et al.; 100, Landsberg vs. Dinsmore; 136, Allison vs. Johnson.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1599, 1524, 1385, 632, 1079, 1556, 1707, 1034, 1455, 5118, 1543, 1695, 1690, 1639, 1009, 2790, 129, 1128¼, [illegible], 1509, 1051, 574, 1660.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—798, Sellecknecht vs. Jones; 1460, Miller vs. Shields; 307, Hoobesen vs. McGaurin; 888, Scharwin vs. Schmidt; [illegible], Browsell vs. Petrus; 1098, Cheeks vs. Sachse; 1102, Vist vs. Jackle; 1104, Sampels vs. Dott; 1106, Heatherton vs. Hart; 1108, Henderson vs. Cummings; 1123, Norwood vs. Scheder; 1133, Ayers vs. Olmsby; 1134, Gross vs. O'Brien; 1136, Wadsworth vs. Elkens.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—788, White vs. Thiess; 1100, Goodkind vs. Macauley; 1101, Murphy vs. Leporin; 1079, Lochte vs. Isaacs; 1067, Morris vs. Prime; 837, Litchenstein vs. Bach; 852, Haskett vs. Lederer; 809, Butterfield vs. Weimer; 1147, Millhauser vs. Sydney; 1002, Crowley vs. Wood; 1201, Ellis vs. Kinney; 1021, McLean vs. Olmsby; 1101, Fostick vs. Bernstein; 1285, Loewenthal vs. Schlesinger; 1795, Bohren vs. Blumermann.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—848, Kemping vs. O'Brien; 585, Leidesdorf vs. Lawson; 1733, Schille vs. Oelbermann; 1007, Martin vs. Forsyth; 1006, Oone vs. Sink; 1009, Meyers vs. Mannheimer; 1010, Shepherd vs. Sims; 1011, Krelowitz vs. Leiger; 1012, Holland vs. Marsh; 1013, Klein vs. Hammer; 1014, Mazza vs. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; 1015, Whitters vs. Oliver; 1016, Van Volkenburgh vs. Ohlman; 1017, Monahan vs. Stoepel; 1018, Eble vs. Leichle.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—1, Michael Hill, manslaughter; 2, George H. Williams, robbery; 3, Thomas Hart, forgery; 4, James Donagon, felonious assault and battery; 5, David Schwartz, felonious assault and battery; 6, Alexander White and Joseph Townsend, grand larceny; 7, Siegmund Schoenberg, grand larceny; 8, Anthony Johnson, grand larceny; 9, John Smith and Thomas Kelly, grand larceny; 10, David Rice, grand larceny; 11, George W. Rush, grand larceny; 12, William Smith, larceny from the person; 13, Edward Bogan and Simeon J. Thomas, larceny from the person; 14, Augustine Schmidenberger, bigamy; 15, George Wood and Morris Harris, violation Lottery law.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Held by Ingraham, J.—1, William Moore, robbery; 2, Bernard Conway, Stephen Larkin, rape; 3, Edgar Wood, burglary; 4, John Morgan, burglary; 5, Patrick Lydon, felonious assault and battery; 6, John Henry, grand larceny; 7, Louisa Maxwell, Bridget Murphy, grand larceny; 8, William Crosby, Preston Herrick, grand larceny; 9, Joseph Aaron, grand larceny; 10, John Connelly, grand larceny; 11, Edward Boyd, grand larceny; 12, William Adams, grand larceny; 13, William Craig, larceny from the person; 14, Frank J. Adams, carrying concealed weapons; 15, George H. Brown, selling lottery policies.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

COUNTY COURT—Held by Moore, J.—Nos. 45, 47, 51, 20, 49, 17, 18.

CITY COURT—Held by Neilson, J.—Nos. 213, 188, 232, 242, 160, 88, 168, 178, 232, 4, 246, 247, 249 to 255 inclusive, 258 to 266 inclusive.

CIRCUIT COURT—Held by Barnard, J.—Nos. 10, 12, 15, 44, 58, 64, 60, 26.

NOTICE TO THE BAR—UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Woodruff will call the Calendar of Appeals in Admiralty on Dec. 23. Court held at his Chambers.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 12.

By Judge Barrett.

Mayer vs. Day et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Roe vs. Barnett; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Benj. W. Bonney vs. Adreala Bonney; report confirmed, and order granted.

Bishop vs. Sargent; motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Crawford vs. Waters; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Whitehead vs. Kennedy; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Morris vs. Coles; reference ordered to take proof of the facts.

Pitman vs. Kenny; answer of Margaret Kenny is adjudged to be frivolous, with $10 costs.

In re petition of George Gallagher; report confirmed, and order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 12.

By Judge Larremore.

Charlier vs. Schlesinger; report of sale confirmed.

Catharine Eller vs. Heinrich Eller; divorce granted.

Miller vs. Post; motion denied.

O'Donohoe vs. Jewett; application granted.

The matter of Stevedores' Association vs. Walsh; application granted.

Brown vs. Willard; decree for foreclosure granted.

Reed vs. Bouvier; motion to open default granted on terms.

Lehman vs. Second-avenue Railroad; application granted.

Weed vs. Young; application granted.

Cowell vs. Skinner; attachment ordered.

By Judge Loew.

Bisinger vs. Foheld; motion to vacate order of arrest denied. Bail reduced to $250. No costs to either party.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 33.—*McLellan and Dodge vs. Shinn et al.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This bill was filed by the appellants against Shinn and others, as joint owners of a vessel, seeking contributions from Shinn for his share of the expenses of its repair. Shinn's answer averred that he was interested in the vessel only by way of mortgage, given [illegible] as security for an advance of money. On the trial decree for contribution was awarded, but the General Term reversed the decree, finding that Shinn was mortgagee out of possession, and holding him, therefore, not liable for the repairs. It is here conceded that if he was mortgagee out of possession, he was not liable; but it is insisted that he was owner and not mortgagee; that he took an absolute bill of sale, and had it recorded and did acts of ownership, such as ratifying the acts of another part owner, who had insured the vessel. But if he is held to be a mortgagee, then, it is contended, he is a mortgagee in possession, and liable to contribution. Having derived his interest from a part owner, it is said the possession of the other part owners was his possession.

Carlisle & McPherson for appellants; appellees not appearing.

No. 84.—*Smith vs. The United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—The claimant contracted to furnish 40,000 guns for equipments as per sample. Subsequently the War Department established a Commission "to audit and adjust all contracts, orders, and claims" on that Department in respect to ordnance, arms, and ammunition. The contract of the claimant was sent to the Commission, and thereafter the Government refused to receive further arms in accordance with its terms. Upon an adjustment by the Claims Commission as to the guns received, Smith was allowed but $16, instead of $20 per gun, which he received and receipted for. The claim in Court was for the contract price of the arms delivered, and for damages for breach of contract as to those not delivered. The Court found that as matter of fact the proposition to reduce the price of those delivered came from the claimant himself, and that he promised to release the Government from any claim as to the balance to be delivered under the contract, if the money of the reduced rates was paid. The judgment was for the Government, and it is here claimed that the Secretary of War had no power to establish such a commission, and that its compromises are not binding.

James Hughes for appellant; G. H. Williams and M. McMichael for Government.

No. 435.—*Hutchings vs. Low, Governor, et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for California.—In June, 1864, Congress granted the Yosemite Valley to the State of California, to be held and improved by the State as a public reservation. Prior to this grant Hutchings settled upon a tract in the Valley embraced in the particular premises in question, intending to purchase under the Pre-emption laws. The Court below held that the settlement on the tract by the plaintiff in error did not affect the power of the Government to dispose of the land as it had done, and the judgment was for the State. The writ of error maintains that Congress in granting the valley to the State could not divest the rights of Hutchings under the Pre-emption laws, and it is said that if the Government is bound to protect the settler after he has complied with all the requirements and paid for his land, so it is bound to protect him at every stage toward the perfection of his title. The condition of final payment is no more vital or sacred, either to the settler or the Government, than any of those which precede it.

George W. Julian for plaintiff in error; E. L. Goold for defendants.

No. 65.—*Allen et al. vs. The United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—The claimants sued to recover on certain Quartermasters' vouchers, copies of which were appended to the petition. The Court found that the vouchers were regular in all respects, establishing a *prima facie* case against the Government. The defense was that Russell, Majors & Waddell were indebted to the United States, and were insolvent, and had made an assignment of their property to the appellants, in trust for the benefit of their creditors; that the appellants had sold a portion of this property to the Government, in payment of which the vouchers sued for were issued, and that the United States, being entitled to priority of payment in cases of assignment for the benefit of creditors under the provisions of the acts of Congress, could set off against the vouchers the indebtedness of Russell, Majors & Waddell to the Government. The Court sustained the defense, and it is here urged that the unliquidated claim of the Government against the firm—a claim that had never been established, nor prosecuted to judgment against the insolvents—could not be made a valid set off against the vouchers in this case.

James Hughes, for appellants; G. H. Williams, and Merton McMichael for Government.

No. 521.—*United States vs. Smoot*, and No. 524, *Smoot vs. United States.*—Appeal and cross-appeal from the Court of Claims.—Smoot recovered a judgment against the Government for $20,000 in the Court of Claims, for an alleged breach of contract in refusing to accept of 3,000 cavalry horses, which, by special contract, he was to furnish in Chicago in 1864, and failed to recover on another contract for the delivery of 2,500 horses at St. Louis. From the judgment of recovery the Government appeals, and from the latter judgment the claimant appeals. The Government claiming that the horses were never offered for inspection, under new rules, promulgated for that purpose, and the claimant contending that the new rules, having been established after the making of the contract, did not apply to him, and were not conclusive as against his demand.

B. F. Butler and James Hughes for claimant; G. H. Williams and C. H. Hill for Government.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—DEC. 12.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

LIABILITY FOR CARELESSNESS OF AGENT.

John Courtney vs. Frederick Baker.—This was an action to recover against the defendant as principal, damages for injuries alleged to have resulted to plaintiff from the carelessness of his servant. A clerk of defendant, who was delivering cotton on Pier No. 13 North River in 1869, carelessly, as alleged, caused a bale to fall on defendant, who was at the time engaged on the pier, and broke his leg, and for this injury plaintiff claimed the defendant to be liable.

The jury gave plaintiff a verdict for $1,500, and the Court granted an extra allowance of five per cent.

S. H. Randall for plaintiff; J. H. Hill and T. C. T. Buckley for defendant.

THE BROKERS' TAX.

Important Decision by Judge Woodruff, Affecting Bankers Doing Business as Brokers.

Judge Woodruff, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, rendered a decision in the suit brought by Hiram M. Northrup and Joseph M. Chick against Sheridan Shook, late Collector of Internal Revenue in the Thirty-second District of New-York. The action was brought as a test case, to recover $20,330 19, which was assessed as taxes upon the banking and broking business of the plaintiffs, by Collector Shook, and paid by them from September, 1864, on the sums assessed for July, and paid Aug. 31, 1866. The assessment was upon the plaintiffs' sales of gold, stock, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange, and promissory notes between the above dates. It is not claimed that the amounts of the sales upon which the assessments were made, or the rate of the tax, were erroneous, if the plaintiffs were liable to assessment and tax upon the respective kinds or classes of business done by them as bankers and brokers. The decision settles seventy-six others that were begun by other bankers at the same time, and over fifty others which were awaiting the decision in this case.

The assessment was made because, as was claimed by the Government, the plaintiffs were bankers, doing business as brokers within the act of June 13, 1864, and were therefore liable to tax on all their sales of gold, stocks, &c., whether their own property or the property of others. The plaintiffs assert that they are bankers only, doing business under a banker's license, and not liable to taxation of one-twentieth of one per cent. upon any of their sales, as brokers were, and that even when they sold stocks belonging to others, they were acting therein as bankers only. The sales in question, the decision states, appear to have been sales of property belonging to the plaintiffs, being sales of gold, stocks, bonds, &c., transmitted to them by correspondents, and the same, or the proceeds, drawn against. In some cases the sales were made immediately and the proceeds applied to the payment of drafts, and in others the drafts were accepted or paid, and the stocks were held for a better market, or to await orders, standing in the mean time as their security for advances. In other cases there were no advances, but the property held for sale, and when sold by order of the customer, the proceeds were placed to credit, subject to draft. There were also sales of stocks made in pursuance of an arrangement for what is called "carrying" stocks on a margin. These transactions were conducted in the name of the plaintiffs, the customer's name not appearing.

The decision then refers to and reviews at length the arguments of both sides, and, after quoting the various sections of the law authorizing the brokers' tax, Judge Woodruff says: Under these provisions it is, I think, clear, first, that bankers confining themselves to the business of banking only, as described in subdivision 1 of section 79, are not included in the business of a broker, described in subdivision 9, and are only liable to pay the license fee and percentages therein mentioned. I cannot doubt that it was the intention of Congress to reach and include what I presume constitutes very much the larger part of all the sales of stock, gold, and some other property made in this country, and it is expressly proved that it constituted much the largest part of the plaintiffs' business, viz., speculations in the very manner of the transactions I am considering, and I think a just interpretation of the statute does include them. It follows from these views that the plaintiffs were doing business as brokers, and are, therefore, taxable for those sales. Judgment must be entered for the defendant, with costs.

THE TURF.

Racing Statistics of 1872.

From a thorough study of the statistics of racing, and a careful compilation of tables, we are enabled to present below the number of races that were run in the United States during the past season. The calculation is made up to the 1st day of December, and the exhibit proves that the turf is thriving well under the guidance of well-organized and influential jockey clubs. It will be observed by the subjoined table that there were 554 races in the United States for the eleven months ending Nov. 30, while the whole season of 1871 is credited with 553 races. At a first glance, this would not appear to be progressive; but it must be borne in mind that the epizootic has interfered with the racing interests, and that the present month is yet to be credited to the season of 1872, which will bring reports of Southern and California races. These will show an increase of at least four per cent., or about twenty-three races, without the meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club, which has been interfered with by the prevalence of the horse-disease in New-Orleans. This showing will indeed be gratifying to all who are interested in the welfare of the turf, and especially so when we state that in 1869 there were but 332 races recorded, and 474 in 1870, thus showing an increase of forty-four per cent. in three years. The table which is appended is remarkable from the fact that the season's races were divided equally between dashes and heats. The associations, taken collectively, have satisfied all tastes, and the partisans of the two schools of racing stand on an equal footing, and neither can grumble.

RACES IN 1872.

Distance.	Races.
Three hundred yards	1
Four hundred yards	1
Quarter of a mile	7
Five furlongs	3
Half a mile	27
Three quarters of a mile	21
Seven-eighths of a mile	2
A mile and eighty yards	1
One mile	56
A mile and an eighth	11
A mile and a quarter	10
A mile and a half	29
A mile and five furlongs	4
A mile and three-quarters	13
Two miles	25
Two miles and an eighth	2
Two miles and a quarter	6
Two miles and a half	4
Two miles and three-quarters	1
Three miles	11
Four miles	6
Hurdle and steeple chases	37
Total dash races	278
HEAT RACES.	
Quarter heats	2
Half-mile heats	64
Three-quarter heats	3
Seven-eighths of a mile heats	1
Mile heats	128
Mile heats, best three in five	30
Mile-and-a-half heats	3
Two-mile heats	34
Three-mile heats	1
Four-mile heats	4
Total heat races	276
Grand total	554

Burglary at a Silk Factory.

On Wednesday evening, unknown burglars forced an entrance into the silk factory of Wilkinson & Storms, No. 431 West Fortieth-street, and selected eighty pieces of black gros grain ribbon, containing 795 yards; 112 pieces of taffeta ribbon, containing 1,394 yards; five pieces of scarlet sash ribbon, containing fifty yards; thirteen pounds of black supple silk and eight pounds of colored supple silk, valued in all at $900, with which they succeeded in making their escape. They are still at large.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

An Interesting Session—Mayor Hall's Multiplicity of Resolutions and Motions.

A meeting of the Board of Apportionment was held yesterday. Present—The Mayor, the Controller, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the President of the Department of Parks.

The meeting was specially convened to consider the issue of New-York County Court-house stock No. 3 to the amount of $250,000, as authorized by section 1, chapter 583, of the laws of 1871. The Mayor offered a resolution empowering the Controller to raise that amount. Ex-Judge Edmunds appeared before the Board as counsel for the Tenth National Bank, which had advanced money to that amount to the New-York Court-house Commissioners. He explained that he did not care particularly whether the bonds were issued or not. He did not want any further litigation if it could be avoided.

The Controller said before he would act in the matter he would have to make a thorough examination of the vouchers and accounts, and though he repeatedly asked for them, they had not been furnished.

Judge EDMUNDS—I shall be glad to place them at your disposal for examination at any day you name.

The Controller moved the postponement of the resolution until the examination was made.

Judge Edmunds said if the matter was postponed indefinitely it would leave them without any remedy at all.

The motion to postpone was then put to the meeting and lost, the Mayor and Commissioner of Works voting no, and the Controller and the President of the Department of Parks voting in the affirmative. A motion to lay on the table was lost by a similar vote. The original resolution of the Mayor was then put and lost by the unanimous vote of the Board.

On the motion of the Mayor it was resolved that the sum of $100,000 be transferred from the appropriation of extra contingencies of the Controller's office to the appropriation of "Advertising for the Common Council" and Departments in order to pay the claims of the official newspapers during the whole of the year 1872, subject to the audit of the Finance Department. It was also resolved to publish the minutes of the City and County Auditors, which estimated the City taxes for 1873.

The Mayor proposed that the sum of $22,873 73 be transferred from the extra fund of the Controller's office to the appropriation of Judicial salaries for the purpose of paying the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme, Superior, and Common Pleas Courts.

The Controller said there were abundant appropriations already made for the payment of the Judges. It might be that in consequence of the retainers they were not provided for. He was confident that the number of the attendants could be reasonably reduced.

The Mayor said that on the intimation of the Controller that the Judges' salaries would be provided for he would withdraw his motion.

It was resolved, on the motion of the President of Parks, that the appropriation of $15,000 for the new College of the City of New-York be transferred to the head of extra contingencies.

The Mayor proposed: "That all previous action of the Board of Apportionment relative to increasing the salaries of officers and clerks of the City and County Governments be rescinded and repealed, the same to take effect from and after 31st of January, 1873." Laid over.

Resolutions were adopted to transfer $10,507 from extra contingencies of the Controller's office to County contingencies, to pay bills for extending and repairing docks.

Messrs. Henry James Anderson, LL. D., and Lawrence D. Kiernan, presented a report to the Board, in compliance with a resolution lately adopted. The report is a brief communication, accompanied by a lengthy list of schools deemed proper recipients of appropriations from the Excise Fund, with the average attendance of pupils, equalized by reference to the number of school sessions in the year, the number of hours in each session, and the number of attending pupils from whom pay was not received, expected, or required. The report was laid over until the next meeting, and the meeting adjourned.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.

Three Hundred Thousand Dollars in "Raised" Checks on a Montreal Bank—Arrest of the Accused.

William A. Sauvalle, a young Cuban, of prepossessing appearance and excellent manners, was arrested yesterday, by Detectives Farley and Simington, of the Central Office, on a charge of forgery. It appears that about three weeks ago the President of the branch Bank of British North America, in this City, received a telegram from the President of the branch of the same bank located at Montreal, setting forth that Sauvalle, who was one of the Directors and the paying teller of the bank, had absconded from Montreal, and that, after his disappearance, it was ascertained that he had defrauded the bank out of various sums of money, amounting, in the aggregate, to between $250,000 and $300,000. It is asserted that these sums of money were obtained by means of "raising" checks on the bank from small to large denominations. In this way checks drawn for $500 or dollars, would be after he had paid them raised to £5,000, and he was enabled to conceal his forgeries and peculations for several months. As it was supposed that he had taken refuge in this City preparatory to a flight to Cuba, his native land, Superintendent Kelso and Capt. Irving, of the Central Detective force, were notified, and Detectives Farley and Simington were detached to search for the fugitive. The hotel and steam-ship offices were thoroughly searched, and all the outgoing steamers were boarded and examined, but without result, until yesterday, when Sauvalle was found at the Maltby House, where he was registered as Wm. A. Smith, and where he had been stopping since his arrival. Sauvalle was placed under arrest, and brought to Police Head-quarters. He protested his entire innocence of the charges which had been preferred against him, and voluntarily consented to accompany the officers to Montreal. Accordingly, Detectives Farley and Dusenbury started with the prisoner for Montreal last evening.

The Attempted Murder of Boyce in Brooklyn—Condition of the Injured Man.

James Boyce, who was assaulted by some unknown party or parties in the vacant lot on Sixth-avenue, Brooklyn, Wednesday night, is lying at the residence of his mother, No. 62 Prince-street, Brooklyn, in a very critical condition. He is attended by Dr. Brigge, who says the chances are ten to one against his recovery. Boyce is twenty-three years of age, a truck-driver by occupation.

The lower part of the back of his head is beaten almost to pulp, and a blow on the left temple has indented the skull. The patient is delirious almost all the time, and the Doctor says if he does recover he will not be fit for any kind of service for six months. No clue has been obtained to his assailants.

The Charge of Burglary Against Abraham Nelson—Disagreement of the Jury.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the case of Abraham Nelson, charged with breaking into the store of Phelps, Dodge & Co. and examining their private books and accounts, was resumed. Mr. Fullerton finished his argument in behalf of the prosecution, which was continued from the previous day, and the Recorder having delivered his charge the jury retired at 12¾. Up to the adjournment of the Court, at 4 o'clock, they had not arrived at a verdict, and at that hour they were sent for by the Recorder. The foreman stated that there was no possibility of their agreeing, and they were discharged. It subsequently transpired that the jurors stood seven for conviction of burglary, and five for conviction of grand larceny.

Payments by the Controller.

Controller Green paid, yesterday, the Department of Public Instruction the amount due the teachers and employes in all the schools to the 15th inst., amounting to $200,000. He also paid the Department of Public Parks $35,000, the balance of appropriation for the year 1872. The laborers on the Seventy-second-street improvement were also paid $6,700, and the laborers on repairs to stone pavements will be paid today, at 1 P. M., the wages due to Dec. 1 inst.

The Trial of Dr. Irish in Brooklyn.

The trial of Dr. L. B. Irish was resumed yesterday in the Brooklyn Court of Oyer and Terminer. A large number of witnesses were examined. Their testimony was chiefly relative to the intimacy which had existed between Dr. Irish and Mrs. Anderson. Mrs. J. W. Coburn, C. C. Briggs, George and Mary Howarth, Henry W. Gates, Luther H. Bruen, and Mrs. Christine Miller testified to the familiarity. John Harbert, hotel-keeper, swore to the fact of Dr. Irish and Mrs. Anderson lodging together at his house, in Newark, in April, 1872. Other witnesses were examined, but the evidence was unimportant.

Robbery at Claflin's.

During last week several rolls of valuable cloth were missed from the stores of H. B. Claflin & Co., of Church and Worth streets, and on Wednesday it was discovered that one of the stock-boys, De Witt C. Dye, of No. 334 West Forty-eighth-street, had taken the cloth, and sold it to A. Alexander, a dealer in dry goods at No. 551 Ninth-avenue, where a missing roll of Empress cloth, worth $35, was found. Dye acknowledged he had sold it for $10, and also stated that on Wednesday last he sold seven pieces of alpaca for $70 to Alexander, the latter knowing the cloth to have been stolen. Both were committed in default of $10,000 bail.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—1½ P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 3½ TO 4 P. M.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, Dec. 12—P. M.

The sales of Gold receded to 112⅛@112⅜ ₩ cent., and 60 days' Bills advanced to 109 ₩ cent. this morning by the unexpected change of rate of Discount by the Bank of England. This rate renders 60 days' Exchange the more desirable remittance than sight Bills at the higher figure, besides giving assurance of an easier financial condition in England. The news also seemed, late in the day, to affect, favorably, our own Money market, as lenders at 7 ₩ cent. were more numerous than yesterday. The offers to buy Gold of the Treasury amounted to only $2,019,000, some as low as 112.61 ₩ cent. The Secretary sold $1,000,000 at 112.38@112.52 ₩ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were steady, and the Southern State Bonds firm. The transactions in the old Railroad Mortgages again developed firmness, in a moderate investment way, and the orders at the Exchange Board were well distributed between the Pacific and Western Mortgages.

In the Share speculation there was much activity through the forenoon, and generally at advancing prices, Western Telegraph leading the list, followed by Hannibal and St. Joseph, which went up to 49@49½ ₩ cent. The Telegraph Stock touched 80 ₩ cent. It was only 77 day before yesterday. Mr. Rufus Hatch, a well-known Broad-street operator, returned from a short visit to Europe a few days since, and is credited with moving on Telegraph for a decided rise. Pacific Mail was a marked exception to the prevailing firmness in the forenoon, and, under a heavy pressure of sales at the 1 o'clock Exchange Board, turned or greatly dampened the spirit of the whole market. At a later hour Pacific Mail broke below 74 ₩ cent.; Rock Island fell below 112 ₩ cent., and a good part of the early advance on Hannibal and St. Joseph, and Wabash was lost. The Telegraph Stock returned to 78¾ ₩ cent. At 3½ P. M. the general speculation was on weaker prices, influenced, as noted above, by the singular fluctuations in Pacific Mail. There is some talk of Capt. Stockwell mortgaging the property for $2,000,000, which would imply that he has run through the $3,000,000 cash assets turned over to him a year ago, and $2,700,000 received recently for his reserved Stock, more rapidly than his large following on the Stock Exchange anticipated. The report has not taken official shape, but has been pretty freely circulated in explanation of the enormous sales and decline in the Stock.

At 4 o'clock, when the Hall of the Stock Exchange closed, the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night. The general speculation was feverish:

Closing Quotations—Dec. 12.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116⅛	116⅛
American Gold	112⅜	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108½	109
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96⅛	96⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅛	111⅞
North-west Common	87⅜	87⅜
Pacific Mail	79⅛	73⅞
St. Paul Preferred	77	77¼
St. Paul Common	53⅞	54⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅛	46⅞
Western Union Telegraph	78¼	78⅛
Erie	52⅛	53⅛
Union Pacific	37⅜	37⅜
Lake Shore	94⅛	93⅞
C., C., and Indiana Central	35⅛	35
Toledo and Wabash	71⅛	71⅞
North-west Preferred	91⅛	91
Hannibal and St. Joseph	46⅞	47⅞

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

[illegible]

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board, today, for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the City Bank Stocks:

[illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

Gold receipts	[illegible]
Gold payments	[illegible]
Gold balance	[illegible]
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	[illegible]
Currency balance	[illegible]
Customs	[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	95	[illegible]
City 6s, New	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camden and Amboy	123¾	124¼
Pennsylvania Central	50⅝	50⅞

Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Gold Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]

When we stated yesterday, on the authority of the Bankers of the Houston and Texas Road, that the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas enterprise would meet their Road at the Indian Territorial frontier about the first of the New-Year, we were not apprised, as we are today, that the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Road is already through to the Red River, dividing the Indian Territory and the State of Texas. This point is 615 miles from St. Louis, and when the Houston and Texas gap is filled up, the through route will be complete from New-York to Galveston.

The Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Road earned in the month of November $327,000.

The Consolidated Coal Company of Maryland will pay a Dividend of Five ₩ cent. on and after Dec. 20.

The Hamilton Fire Insurance Office will pay a regular Half-Yearly Dividend of Five ₩ cent., and an extra Dividend of Five ₩ cent. Jan. 2.

It is understood that the sudden change a few days since in the control of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road has widened the angry breach between Jay Gould and Henry N. Smith. The story is that Smith caused the seat of Mr. Gould, and also the seat of his father-in-law, Mr. Miller, in the Board of Directors to be vacated by reason of the transfer of Stock out of their names, which Smith brought about through their mutual Brokers, with whom the Certificates had been left. This was a surprise to Gould, but not so great a mortification as Smith was soon brought to, by being deposed as President, by ballot of what he supposed to be a Board of his own packing. His late lieutenant, Vice-President Benjamin F. Carver, is believed to have sold him out, voting with four other Directors, out of nine, for Mr. Higgins. The further supposition is that Mr. Gould is not very much distressed at the result. He is long of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Stock, which, since Smith's defeat, is selling for considerably more Money.

The San Francisco Evening Bulletin reports greatly-increased activity in the trade in Wheat at that port. The receipts from the interior since July 1 to Nov. 30 were 6,120,000 sacks, (100 lbs., or a "cental," each,) as against 1,460,000 sacks the corresponding five months last year. No less than 150 cargoes have been shipped to Great Britain in the five months, of the value of $7,296,000. The tonnage in the port, available for this trade, was fortunately increased by the arrivals in November.

The impression gains ground that the Bills drawn by American Bankers on Jacobs Brothers, Antwerp, will be taken care of by other parties on the other side. Messrs. Marquard, of Paris, have intervened on 250,000 francs drawn by the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF
FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Nassau-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

The total amount of the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY is $15,000,000, secured upon a property whose intrinsic value cannot be less than $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and the location and advantages of which are such as to render a profitable traffic and a large revenue certain. This entire amount had been sold, and the original negotiation of the Loan was formally closed in September last.

In order to more thoroughly complete the road with Iron Bridges, Solid Embankments, Permanent Masonry, and Steel Rails on portions of the route; provide extensive improvements and facilities for the transaction of a large business at both termini, and to furnish a more liberal equipment—all of which are demanded by recent indications as to the immediate business of the road upon completion—the Directors authorized the issue of $5,000,000 in seven per cent. Debenture Bonds, i. e., Bonds not secured by Mortgage.

In the negotiation of the SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, a moderate amount of the SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company, previously sold, have been received in part payment, a portion of which remains to be disposed of.

The Bonds are in denomination of $100, $500, and $1,000, either coupon or registered; interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable May and November; both Principal and Interest payable in Gold Coin in the City of New-York.

At the present price, they yield over SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD on their cost.

First Mortgage Bonds upon first-class completed roads are notably scarce, and command comparatively high prices; and as the Chesapeake and Ohio Bonds may now be practically ranked among the best of that class of securities, the present opportunity for investment in them is peculiarly favorable to Capitalists and Investors seeking investments on advantageous terms, with the prospect of an early advance in market value.

The completion of the road; a renewal of the demand for American securities in Europe; returning ease in our money markets, and the large amounts usually seeking investment in the early part of the year, must lead to the rapid absorption of these Bonds.

We receive deposits and allow interest on balances, issue certificates of deposit available in all parts of the country, make collections, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange, on Commission, for cash, and deal in Government Securities, Central Pacific Bonds, &c.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

Of the First Mortgage SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN of this Company there remains but a small amount unmarketed. When it is considered that this new Great Trunk line is now so nearly completed, we cannot avoid the conviction that these bonds, at $20,000 a mile, secured by a First Mortgage, are particularly desirable and safe. For sale or exchange for marketable securities by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

TO INVESTORS.

We are selling at par and interest, and recommend to careful investors, the First Mortgage Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Special attention is called to the ample Land security on which these bonds rest, in addition to the usual guarantee of a first mortgage on the Road, its equipments, and earnings. The lands of the Company thus far sold have realized $5 66 per acre. The grant averages about 23,000 acres per mile of road.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 23 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1872.

☞ THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER OF registered bonds will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, to prepare for the payment, by check, of the semi-annual interest due Jan. 1, 1873.

The payment will be made, as heretofore, by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books a coin check for the amount of interest due.

All bondholders who have changed their address since July 1, 1872, are requested to send their present address to this office immediately.

The books will be reopened on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1873.

A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits, issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., No. 45 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 12, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	[illegible]	Hides, bales	271
Breadstuffs, bbls.	[illegible]	Leather, sides	[illegible]
Bees-wax, pkgs.	[illegible]	Molasses, (N.O.,) bbls.	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Oil-cake, pcs.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]	Pork, pkgs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs.	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bags	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Beans, bbls.	[illegible]	Starch, boxes	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bbls.	[illegible]	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	[illegible]
Hemp, bales	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Oil, bbls.	[illegible]

COFFEE—The market shows decided firmness for all desirable goods, on restricted offerings, checking operations, though a good demand is noted. [illegible]

COTTON—Has been in more urgent request for early delivery, for shipment and spinning, and in moderate speculative demand at an improvement of [illegible] [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17	17⅛	17¼	17¼
Good Ordinary	18⅝	18¾	19	19
Strict Good Ordin'y	18 13-16	19 1-16	19 5-16	19 5-16
Low Middling	19½	19⅝	19⅞	19⅞
Middling	19⅞	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝	21⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, but generally held quite firmly. [illegible]

[illegible]

GRAIN—The Wheat market has shown rather more steadiness for Spring stock [illegible]

HEMP—Has been very quiet throughout, within the previous range as to prices. [illegible]

MOLASSES—Trade has been dull today; values have not varied materially. [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quiet and depressed [illegible]

PETROLEUM—The Creek reports have been [illegible]

PROVISIONS—New Mess Pork has shown more firmness, with a better inquiry noted [illegible]

[illegible]

SEEDS—There has been a moderate call for Clover, chiefly from shippers, and quoted on the basis of 9¼c. [illegible] Flax and Timothy have been dull and nominally unchanged as to values. Calcutta Linseed held with confidence and in good demand [illegible]

SUGARS—Raw have been very quiet, but steady [illegible]

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Dec. 1, 1872	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Receipts since Dec. 1	[illegible]	6,287	28,168	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sales since Dec. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock Dec. 12, 1872	19,781	48,652	62,765	91
Stock Dec. 14, 1871	[illegible]	27,302	230,900	[illegible]
Stock Dec. 14, 1870	30,124	75,453	313,190	742
Stock Dec. 16, 1869	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—The market for Tallow shows less firmness, holders evincing more urgency in their offerings of stock, while the demand has been less active, especially for shipment. [illegible]

WHISKY—Has been quoted a trifle higher, on a moderate call for supplies, which have been offered with less freedom; 350 bbls. sold, in lots, at 94c. ₩ gallon.

WOOL—The market shows no really new feature. Supplies of desirable lots of Domestic, particularly fleece, have been offered sparingly and at extreme rates, which buyers have been reluctant to pay beyond the limits of urgent wants, whether for manufacturing or trade purposes. [illegible]

FREIGHTS—The very meagre supply of room, and the extreme rates claimed by owners, continue to impede operations, and both on berth and charter a slack trade is in progress. [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Flour—Demand good at full prices; [illegible]

BUFFALO, Dec. 12.—Lake Imports—Flour, 4,300 bbls.; [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—Flour dull and unchanged; [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 12.—Flour in fair demand and unchanged. [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.—Flour firm at $7 50@$7 75. [illegible]

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Flour unchanged; [illegible]

TOLEDO, Dec. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—New Clover-seed, [illegible]

CLEVELAND, Dec. 12.—Flour firm and in fair demand. [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

[illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 12.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—Cotton active; prices higher; [illegible]

GALVESTON, Dec. 12.—Cotton firm; Good Ordinary, 16¾c.; [illegible]

CHARLESTON, Dec. 12.—Cotton firmer; Middlings, 18¾c.; [illegible]

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The Cattle receipts today, including 30 cars reported to arrive, were 1,530 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 3,264 head, or 486 cars, against 364 cars for the same time last week. The market is lifeless, the unfavorable reports of eastern prices and the over-stocked condition of the Eastern market having completely paralyzed trade. [illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £480,000 during the past week. The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced 1 ₩ cent., and is now 5 ₩ cent.

11 A. M.—Consols opened at 91⅞@91¾ for money, and 91⅞@91¾ for the account. [illegible]

[illegible]

PARIS, Dec. 12—A. M.—Rentes opened at 53f. 97c., and closed at 54f. 72c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 12—P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands 10d.@10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

Noon—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Pork, 70s. ₩ bbl. for new prime Mess. Produce—Tallow 43s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm. The sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Middling Uplands for February at 9¾d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed firm, but unchanged; the sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Tallow, 43s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, £33 5s. ₩ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 42s. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 12.—Petroleum, 48f. for Fine Pale American.

INSURANCE.

THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, NO. 214 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

By UNANIMOUS ACTION, at a meeting of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS held this day, JOHN W. MERSEREAU, Esq., was elected PRESIDENT, vice Jacob Reese, Esq., resigned; ISAAC D. COLE, Jr., Esq., was elected VICE-PRESIDENT, and LOUIS P. BAYARD was appointed SECRETARY.

DEC. 2, 1872. LOUIS P. BAYARD, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in accordance with a requisition of the Acting Superintendent of the Insurance Department, dated Albany, Nov. 20, 1872, the stockholders of the New-York and Yonkers Fire Insurance Company are required to pay, at the office of the Company, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York City, on or before the 20th day of December, 1872, an assessment of forty per cent. on the capital stock of said Company.

Dated New-York, Nov. 30, 1872.

RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, President.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

FIRE. BOSTON. FIRE.

Any information regarding STANDING of INSURANCE COMPANIES cheerfully furnished, and POLICIES in Companies RUINED by the late fire REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE in SOUND SAFE COMPANIES by

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
No. 5 Pine-st., basement.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

FOR SALE—THE MAGNIFICENT STANDING desk lately used by the Bowling-green Savings Bank; it is built of French black-walnut and curled-maple, with plate-glass railing; can be seen till the 14th inst., at No. 33 Broadway. Apply on the premises to FLINT & CO.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING, cheap for cash, or weekly or monthly payments taken, at G. REID'S, No. 38 Bowery.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REMOVAL.—CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION has removed from 47th-st. to their own edifice, corner of Madison-av. and 69th-st., where Divine service will be held by the Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Pew Committee will be in attendance at the Church on Friday and Saturday evenings for the purpose of renting the pews. The Vestry respectfully solicit the co-operation of our neighbors.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of L. HEYNIGER & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

L. HEYNIGER,
A. C. VEDDER,
WM. G. PENNY,
DAVID B. HARRIS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of L. HEYNIGER & CO., for the transaction of a wholesale wooden and willow ware business at Nos. 13 Fulton-st. and 195 Front-st., New-York.

L. HEYNIGER,
A. C. VEDDER,
DAVID B. HARRIS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MESSRS. S. W. GEERY & CO., GROCERS, No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., would most respectfully call the attention of their patrons and the public generally, to their stock of choice old Brandies, Wines, and Liquors, many of which were imported by our predecessors (Messrs. J. and W. Geery) some forty years ago, as the finest wines and brandies then to be found on the London market. Our stock of teas and groceries is the choicest that the China, English, French and Domestic markets afford. Please call and examine.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; also work of every description, marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

A large assortment of ladies' writing-desks, work-tables, flower-stands, music cabinets, &c., &c. Also, gents' and ladies' easy and fancy chairs, suitable for presents. A large stock of new patterns parlor, chamber, and library suites at very low prices. WM. H. LEE, No. 277 Canal-st., one door from Broadway, No. 130 Fulton-st., between Church and Greenwich sts.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40 and $2 15 by all chemists. Sole manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL.

PURE AERATED MILK. (INDORSED by Henry Bergh.)—An article of luxury to all and indispensable to invalids and children, delivered daily fresh from the farm and the same cow. The animal heat extracted by costly and special machinery. Each family's milk sealed in a separate can to prevent adulteration. Circulars, with full particulars and Mr. Bergh's remarks, at my office, No. 21 Fulton-st., New-York.

J. H. RUSHMORE,
Old Westbury, Long Island.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the late firm of A. B. STEARNS & CO., of Brooklyn, Long Island, to present the same, with vouchers attached, to the undersigned, before Jan. 2, 1873.

CHAS. CRONKHITE, Chairman,
Room No. 51 Trinity Building, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

MONCKTON'S
National Builder.

A COMPLETE WORK ON
CONSTRUCTIVE CARPENTRY.

Showing the Simplest Methods of Finding all Joints and Geometrical Forms, Including Splayed Work, Groined Ceilings, Roofing, Domes, Niches, Raking and Level Moldings, &c., embracing

Stair-Building and Hand-Railing,

Which is Treated in an Entirely Original Manner, together with Designs for Stair-cases, Newels, Balusters, and Hand-Rails, with full Detailed Explanations, Illustrated by not less than Eighty Plates, with One Thousand Figures Printed in Colors. For the use of Architects, Builders, Carpenters, and Stair-Builders.

By JAMES H. MONCKTON,
Author of the "American Stair-Builder."

Price, Post-paid, Twelve Dollars.

Also, recently published,

Slack's Trout-Culture.

Price, Post-paid, $1 50.

ORANGE JUDD & CO.,
No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

THOSE DESIROUS OF OBTAINING A beautiful and appropriate Holiday Gift should send to the MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 129 East 28th-st., for a contents table of PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, of which E. B. FOOTE, M. D., a successful practitioner of this City, and a plain, outspoken, terse, and independent writer, is the author. This wonderful book is beautifully printed and bound in one volume of nearly 1,000 octavo pages. It is a truly wonderful book, and should be in every family. Price $3 25, to be had only of agents or the publishers. Agents wanted everywhere. Contents table sent free.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York—City and County of New-York.—MARY B. TRIMBLE against Robert Mitchell and James Grimmond, Terrence G. O'Brien and Annie T., his wife; Mary E. Dillon and John S. Dillon, her husband; Sarah E. A. O'Brien, Annie E. C. O'Brien, James J. O'Brien, Henry O'Brien, Eugene Kelly, individually, and as surviving administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of Terrence O'Brien, deceased; David McCabe and Adolph King, guardians of Sarah, Annie, and Henry O'Brien; John J. Murphy and Mary E. Dillon, guardians of the persons and estates of Sarah E. A. O'Brien and Annie E. C. O'Brien; Meyer S. Isaacs, Wildes P. Walker, James Meleniry, Theodore Meleniry, John J. Bower, William Hastings, Frederick E. Ives, John S. Beecher, Charles A. Tuttle, Pascal C. Burke, William Weldon, Garret M. Van Olinda, Margaret McAuley, [illegible] George Thorburn, William H. Waterbury, George S. Townsend, William Peterson, Gaston F. Corse, Peter Dolan, Adolphus N. Cuff, Daniel F. Brockway, Treasurer of the Producers' Milk Company, Henry J. [illegible], Henry Vandewater, Alfred C. Post, and Joel B. Post, executors, &c., Philip Gaffney, Eliza D. Whitney, Patrick D. Carey, Ann Goman, George Lavender, William Walsh, Edgar F. Leask, Adolphus G. Mandel.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.) To the defendants: Mary E. Dillon and John S. Dillon, her husband, and James J. O'Brien: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 84 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 5, 1872.

UNDERHILL & ULSHOEFFER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, City and County of New-York.—JOHN CASTREE, sole surviving executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Elliot Simmons, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM L. SIMMONS, [illegible]—Amended summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants: You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 320 Greenwich-street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 24, 1872.

WM. & A. W. LOWERRE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—MARTHA A. BERGE, wife of LOUIS BERGE, plaintiff, against CHAS. MULLER and BARBARA, his wife, Edward Grippentrog, John Leober, Conrad Gros, The Continental Insurance Company, and Anna Ludwig, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants, Charles Muller and Barbara, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 117 Nassau-street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 22, 1872.

CLARKE & ACKERMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The amended complaint was filed in the Clerk's office of the County of New-York, Oct. 29, 1872.

CLARKE & ACKERMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY of New-York.—SARAH ZOX, plaintiff, against MATHIAS ZOX, defendant.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 22, 1872.

ASHBEL P. FITCH,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, in the new County Court-house in said City, on the 27th day of November, 1872.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for the Plaintiff,
No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—AARON FRIEDMAN, plaintiff, against SARAH KROTOSCHIN, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 205 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred dollars, with interest from the 1st day of September, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 1, 1872.

LIPMAN & ROEDER, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 205 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—SARAH H. M. BELKNAP, plaintiff, against AUGUSTUS BELKNAP, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 40 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 8, 1872.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 40 Wall-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1872.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 22, 1872, the stockholders of the Star Fire Insurance Company are required to pay the sum of $50,000 in cash, being twenty-five per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of the Company, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December, 1872, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire, and in case of failure of any stockholder to pay said assessment at or before the date above named, his stock will be reduced twenty-five per cent. of its par value.

NICHOLAS C. MILLER, President.
JOHN R. FLANAGAN, Vice-President.
JAS. M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1872, the stockholders of the STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, in cash, being SEVENTY-FIVE per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 117 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December, 1872, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire.

WILLIAM CRIPPS, President.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st. NEW-YORK.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 13, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Round the Clock.—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Howson, Mr. John Brougham.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Lady of Lyons—Miss Neilson, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Wheelock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Leo and Lotos—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Our American Cousin—Mr. Sothern, Miss K. Rogers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—La Perichole, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Aimée, M. Juteau.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Agnes—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The School for Scandal—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BARNUM'S.—Museum, Menagerie, and Hippodrome. Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—San Francisco Minstrels—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Variety Entertainment.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

REPUBLICAN HALL.—Fair for the Fund of the Soldiers' Widows and Orphans.

ST. PETER'S HALL.—Mrs. Jarley's Wax-works.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday edition.........$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.........10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.........2
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.........3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The Weekly Times, per annum.........$1 50
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.........2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Mayor Hall is naturally anxious to do as much as he can for his friends, during the short period of official life that remains for him. That notorious Ring institution, the Tenth National Bank, advanced, on its own responsibility, to Ingersoll, Norton, and the other Court-house Commissioners, a sum exceeding half a million of dollars. Of this, about $250,000 remained unpaid at the date of the downfall of the Ring, and Mr. Green has very properly refused to make good the balance of this overdraft until it was proved that the money had been expended for the public benefit. Such proof is not yet forthcoming, and the money remains unpaid. Desirous of helping the Tenth National Bank to recover funds which it placed, at its own risk, in the hands of rogues, Mayor Hall procured a special meeting of the Board of Apportionment yesterday, and pressed the passage of a resolution directing the issue of Court-house stock to the amount of the required $250,000. To the firmness of Messrs. Green and Stebbins the tax-payers owe their protection from a fresh outrage by Oakey Hall, who deserted his own resolution the moment he found it impossible to get it passed. It may be suggested to Commissioner Van Nort that his consistent habit of voting with Hall in the Board of Apportionment is not calculated to improve his record as a Reformer.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill for abolishing the offices of Assessor and Assistant Assessor, and transferring their duties to the Collectors of the respective districts. We are sorry to note that opposition came from Senator Trumbull, not based on the merits of the bill, but on mistaken statements as to the failure of the President to carry out previous laws—statements which were promptly disproved in debate by Senator Morrill, of Vermont. Some amendments made in the Senate will send the bill back to the House, but there is no doubt that it will pass before the recess, and in time to supersede the act of last session. The country can then congratulate itself on what has every appearance of being a well-matured and most promising measure of retrenchment and of administrative improvement. The Senate also appointed a Committee of Conference on the bill to provide for raising a sunken wreck in the Sandy Hook channel, and it is pretty certain that final action will be reached before the recess.

A good deal of business was done in the House of Representatives yesterday. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange registered for coupon bonds gave rise to some debate, and Mr. S. S. Cox distinguished himself by opposing the measure, on the ground that it increased the facility for speculation. This, from a free-trade Democrat, who believes the world is governed too much, was touching. The bill was passed by a heavy majority. The House also passed the Pensions Appropriation bill—the second this session—and a substitute for the Land Bounty bill. The substitute allows every soldier or sailor, or his widow or minor orphans to enter one hundred and sixty acres of land, in their own name, in person or by agent; but it makes void any sale or agreement for sale of the land made prior to the entry, and the actual delivery of the patent for it to the person to whom issued, *i. e.*, to the soldier, sailor, widow or orphans concerned. The bill is believed to remove the danger of the land warrants being sold for a nominal price.

North Carolina appears to be in danger of speedily having no State Government, because of the reluctance of the Democratic Legislature to formally declare the result of the August election, when, as is well known, Republican State officers were chosen. The excuse is made that the returns of certain counties have not been made in accordance with law, and it so happens that the returning officials of these counties are invariably Democrats. Partisan feeling in the Southern States is allowed a latitude unknown elsewhere, but it is hardly possible that it will be permitted to perpetrate such an outrage as seems to be intended in this case. There is no pretense made that the Republican State ticket was not elected by a majority of the people, and the consummation of what we fear is the present purpose of the Legislature will be a defiance of the popular will as unparalleled as it will be inexcusable.

The Union League Club has promptly and forcibly expressed its disapproval of the course of Mayor Hall in interfering with appointments which properly belong to his successor. This authoritative verdict of a large number of the leading Republicans of New-York will doubtless have its due weight with those members of the party who saw no harm in receiving appointments at the hands of Mayor Hall. The Club adds its opinion to that of the Committee of Seventy that the persons so appointed should prove their sympathy with the Reform *régime* by tending their resignations to the incoming Mayor.

The Senate has acted promptly and favorably upon the bill introduced for the benefit of the widow of Admiral Dahlgren. We trust that this act of simple justice will be as promptly approved by the House, to which the bill will now be sent. The nation can ill afford to repudiate any obligations which it clearly owes to the inventive talent of any of its servants. An invention like that of Admiral Dahlgren ought to receive such recognition as may encourage other officers to extend their services beyond the ordinary line of duty, in the assured consciousness that the people whom they benefit will not grudge the reward due to such extra exertions.

The City and the New Legislature.

The duties of the next Legislature to the City of New-York are comparatively few and tolerably simple. We find no evidence of a desire among any considerable portion of the public for a spick and span new charter, a Spring election, and a general modification of executive, administrative, and legislative functions. People are becoming impressed with the fact that the next experiment at charter legislation should aim at a completeness and comprehensiveness that would settle the question for years to come. For example, the Tweed charter is full of provisions of this character: "The Department shall possess all the powers and discharge all the duties now conferred upon such Department by special laws, and by the provisions of chapter ——," &c. So does the draft charter of Messrs. Lawrence and Clinton. Now, unless it be for the purpose of giving the Departments an excuse for keeping a standing counsel at a liberal salary, such vague references to preceding laws are worse than useless. As a preliminary to any general scheme of charter legislation, we undoubtedly need, as Mr. Eaton very clearly shows, a revision and codification of the vast and confusing collection of Municipal laws that have been multiplied without system, and, in many cases, deliberately rendered ambiguous for the better protection of official fraud.

The Legislature of 1873 might, very fitly, empower the Governor to appoint a committee to prepare a digest of our Municipal laws and ordinances. The completion of such a process would save the City thousands of dollars per annum, spent for lawyers' fees in hunting up just such information, and would, besides, present a solid basis for a new and comprehensive scheme of charter legislation. In addition to this, we want a few prompt and simple remedies for the existing confusion and extravagance in local administration. Pending the formation of a radically new charter, it is a mere waste of time to discuss what theory of official accountability is best adapted for every combination of circumstances. A Mayor has been elected as the representative of a Reform rule, and the people expect to see the power conferred upon him to reconstruct the administrative machine, on principles in harmony with the platform on which he was elected. Whether every new Mayor should have the power of putting men at the head of departments who are in sympathy with his administration, is a question which may safely be left for future discussion. It is enough that there can be no question that the majority of the community desire that such a power should be confided to Mayor Havemeyer. He was elected to secure retrenchment and economy, and to restore honesty and ability in all branches of local administration. He was elected because he was unfettered by any political caucus, and would enter on his duties owing nothing to the professional politicians who have been the curse of our local Government for at least half a generation. The work of non-partisan Reform cannot be accomplished with Tammany tools. The Mayor must obviously be left at liberty to choose his own instruments, else he cannot be held responsible for the practical results of his executive term.

It is to be hoped that there will be no repetition this year of the intriguing and lobbying which the removals contemplated in the Seventy's charter occasioned last year at Albany. There is no use in wasting time over exceptions for the benefit of this or the other executive officer. All invidious distinctions can be avoided by simply bringing the term of every appointed head of a department to a close at the same time. Mr. Havemeyer may safely be trusted to reappoint those that are worth appointing, and to replace those who have forfeited public confidence by men likely to deserve it. At the same time, the Legislature ought to effect the needed reductions of official salaries. It is grossly extravagant, besides being utterly at variance with the necessities of the local treasury, to pay fifteen thousand dollars a year to each Police Commissioner. We could have a very good Board of Charities and Correction by paying only one Commissioner, and appointing some citizens, eminent for philanthropic zeal or executive ability, as his colleagues. The Fire Board could very well be organized on a similar basis; so could the Dock Board and the Board of Health. This is the principle on which the Park Board is organized already, and during all the best days of that body, there have always been found ready to accept the position of unpaid Commissioner, gentlemen of much higher standing and ability than the salaried positions on other Boards have ever commanded. One short bill could give the City the urgently-needed reforms we have indicated, and the promptness with which some such measure is passed, will be generally accepted as a test of the sincerity of the new Legislature in the cause of reform.

Killing No Murder.

New-York has become one of the most luxurious cities in the world, one in which all the reasonable desires of man, and of woman, are easily attainable. Witness, for instance, the facility with which one may procure the luxury of sudden death. It is quite marvelous, a just occasion of wonder, of admiration, and even of a sort of municipal pride. No one here need pine for the coming of the great releaser from all worldly trouble. He appears with a promptness which rivals that which marked his response to the call of the overburdened old man in the fable. And there is this difference in the manner of his visitation: he comes without giving us the trouble of calling, and he does not go away when we inform him that he has mistaken the nature of our wishes. In this respect we have attained a distinction that puts us at the head of all civilized communities. And our rise to this high position has been rapid; so rapid that it fully justifies our reputation of being the fastest people in the world. We have made this progress in a dozen or fifteen years. Before that period, sudden and violent death was not more common with us than it has been among people of average quietude of life since the days of Cain and Abel; but now we may safely boast that in no city in the world which professes to have a government and a police can a man procure himself to be shot, or stabbed, or clubbed out of existence with so little trouble. Indeed it seems to be so arranged that not only he, but the person who obliges him, shall be put to as little inconvenience as possible. He has only to have a disagreement of some kind, a difficulty, a misunderstanding, an "unpleasantness," and he has a very fair chance of being quietly slaughtered in the course of a few days, without even the agitation of a warning. With his death, of course, all worry and apprehension on his part ceases at once and forever; and as to the gentleman who relieves him of his cares, he, of course, must expect to be detained so long as it will take him to give an interesting account of the affair, and to go through certain formalities, which, although trifling, and generally of no consequence whatever, cannot well be entirely omitted. But he may be sure that he will be kept in comfort and treated with courtesy.

To the ladies who are advocating the rights of woman to an equal share of all the privileges, responsibilities, and duties that pertain to humanity, we must say, that by our use of the masculine pronoun we do not mean in the least to imply any limitation of their rights in this matter. Upon this one point, at least, they must confess that there is no masculine exclusiveness. Their right to kill and be killed is admitted, in practice at least, on all sides; the only difference in regard to them being the fit product of modern gallantry, that when a woman takes to killing with other weapons than her eyes, somewhat more trouble is taken to make the consequences as comfortable and as pleasant, and even as profitable, as circumstances will admit.

Are we treating a serious subject with jest? Hardly. For what we have said is almost literally true. Day after day our record of manslaughter receives additions; and notwithstanding this accumulation of bloody crime, there appears to be very little emotion of horror and dread awakened in the general breast. Our moral nature seems to suffer no disturbing shock. The published accounts of these murders are read with more or less curiosity and interest; but with much the same sort of concern that is felt by the reader of one of Miss Braddon's novels. We do not regard it as our affair. We are alive, and our friends and acquaintance; and as to the rest, that is a matter for the Coroner, the Grand Jury, the District-Attorney, and the Courts. It is their business, not ours. They are paid to attend to all that sort of thing, and why should we concern ourselves about it? If they convict the murderer, well; if not, well, again. And if on the ground of emotional insanity—beautiful phrase!—or of political influence, the murderer is acquitted or pardoned, or if he escapes by the mere wearying out the patience of Courts and juries, by the bullying of counsel, and by interminable and trivial technicalities, we perhaps cry Shame; but our indignation carries us no further.

Now, such a condition of the moral sense of a whole community, a community in which there is as large a leaven of real humanity and Christian feeling as there is in any other in the world, is marvelous and monstrous. We are a mild-mannered people, less disposed on the whole to acts of violence than any other. We are patient, ready to put up with affronts and rebuffs and wrongs; and yet upon this scene of unremitting murder we look with seeming indifference. There is an inconsistency here which is unnatural, and, as we have said before, monstrous. And the reason of it, in a great measure at least, is that municipal apathy, that lack of zeal public spirit into which we have fallen for half a generation past. So long as our own pockets and our own persons are not touched, we regard robbery and murder as no affair of ours; we must attend to our money-getting. Out of this apathy we have begun to awake, as the events of the last year and a half have shown; but we have not yet become sensitive as citizens upon the subject of murder.

The frequency of murder and the readiness with which it is perpetrated are due partly to this indifference of the public mind, and to the consequent impunity of murderers; but also to the habit among people below a certain level of moral and social culture, of going around with loaded revolvers. The laws against carrying concealed weapons do not apply, it is said, to pistols. It is high time that they were made to do so, and that they were rigidly enforced. This, of course, would not prevent murders deliberately planned by determined men. But very few of our murders are deliberately planned. The man that murdered that poor woman on Tuesday most probably did not go to her room with the determination to put her to death; but she refused to do what he required, resisted him stoutly, and he "drew his pistol" and shot her down. When men go armed, as it is now plain so many men among us do, such manslaughter as this must become common—as it has become in this City. And which of us is safe? We can choose our own company in our own houses; but the affairs of life bring every man in contact with a motley crew. It is not only politics that makes strange bedfellows; and we are fast learning what the chances of violent death are, on one occasion and another, when every third man carries a loaded revolver, which it is not a particularly dangerous thing *for him* to "empty" into our bodies. To tell the truth, we have no present hope of a rapid abatement of this mania for manslaughter. Men and women will go on killing those who balk their desires and thwart their purposes, until some murder is committed that will give us the necessary shock; and then the whole horrid business will be stopped, as it might have been years ago. The carrying of a deadly weapon without sufficient reason will be taken as evidence of murderous intent, and Courts and prosecuting officers will be held to a moral responsibility that they dare not disregard. But until that time comes, we shall maintain our eminence in the annals of manslaughter.

Too Much Enterprise.

Acuteness and enterprise are qualities invaluable to a business man. Such is unquestionably the opinion of Mr. Abram Nelson, who was recently engaged in a vigorous rivalry with the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. The trophies of the latter house, in the shape of customers, seriously interfered with the sleep of Mr. Nelson. He longed for the day when the clients of the house with which he was connected should surpass, both in numbers, and in the lavish nature of their purchases, the clients of Phelps, Dodge & Co. To hasten this happy consummation, he fancied that it would only be necessary to obtain a list of persons with whom the latter firm dealt, and an accurate knowledge of the prices charged for their goods. Having gained this knowledge, the simple sending of a circular to Phelps, Dodge & Co.'s customers, offering to supply the same sort of goods at a lower rate, would, in Mr. Nelson's opinion, speedily result in the decline and fall of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and the immediate prosperity of the house in whose behalf so much acuteness and enterprise had been manifested. He therefore made friends with the janitor of the firm which he had thus doomed to decay, and obtaining admission to their establishment after business hours, copied their books and papers, and mastered their business secrets. Instead, however, of earning the applause of the business community by this brilliant act, he was, to his great disgust, arrested and tried for burglary.

At the trial, Mr. Nelson made a full statement of the affair, and scornfully repelled the suggestion that his motives were either felonious or dishonorable. He had stolen nothing whatever, so he asserted. To be sure, there was the mere trifle of an umbrella, which he had surreptitiously borrowed from the office of Phelps, Dodge & Co., but he was lost in wonder at the idea that any man could own property in an umbrella to such an extent as to make the secret borrowing of it by another person even the most trifling species of larceny. Also, he had pocketed a few envelopes and sheets of paper from the same premises, but he did so merely because he wanted to write a letter or two, never dreaming that their loss could inconvenience their owners. Besides, he very probably proposed to pay for them by anonymously inclosing four cents to Phelps, Dodge & Co. as "conscience money," thus satisfying the most exacting conscience, and placing his conduct above suspicion. As to the examination of the books of the firm, and the careful copying of such items as were of interest to him, he took his stand upon the broad ground that business enterprise is a quality of which no merchant should be ashamed, and that his actions were prompted solely by a sleepless ardor in behalf of the business interests of his house.

This, it should be remembered, is the confession of Mr. Nelson, and it, doubtless, fairly presents his conception, as a business man, of honesty and honor. This same Mr. Nelson, however, must sometimes lay aside his business cares, and, when seated in his own room, relapse into the condition of a mere man unacquainted with trade and devoid of enterprise. At such a moment it would be interesting to know what his opinion of himself must be. Does he hold that to read other people's letters, and steal other people's secrets, is a strictly honorable proceeding, so long as it is done in the interests of business? Does he believe that as a business man he can sneak into the offices of his rivals, and pry into their desks and safes without affecting his personal character as a private citizen? If so, it is fortunate that his peculiar ethics are not shared by other business men, and that our merchants as a class have not yet arrived at the conclusion that acuteness and enterprise in business justify any depth of meanness and trickery.

Winter Resorts.

To the consumptive patient in search of a genial climate, there is an abundance of resorts from which he may make his selection. Of him it may truthfully be said that the world is all before him where to choose, for scarcely a year passes in which some new locality is not announced, as above all others, the best residence for the pulmonary patient. The difficulty which presents itself to the ordinary mind, is to comprehend how the cold climate of Minnesota and the warm climate of Florida, the dry air of Nice, and the moist atmosphere of Pisa, can each and all be commended by physicians as admirable remedies for consumption. Even if among these widely different climates one finally makes a choice by the impartial plan of tossing a penny, he is sure to find scores of people who will tell him that he has made a fatal mistake. If he goes to Nice, he will be told that no judicious physician nowadays sends a patient thither, but that Mentone, or, better still, Bordighera, towns situated on the same coast, and but a few miles further east, are the only possessors of the sort of atmosphere which his case demands. Similarly, if he decides upon going to St. Augustine, some friend who comes to see him off will find it his duty to tell him that Minnesota is the only climate that can help him. Like an obnoxious vagrant, he finds no rest, but is perpetually told by the medical police that he must "move on" to some other place. The latest fashion in climates is that of Jericho. Jericho is now held by English physicians to be the consumptive's true sanatorium, but, in another year, there is no doubt that the pulmonary pilgrim will be no longer permitted to tarry in Jericho, but will be sternly ordered on to Damascus or Teheran.

Nevertheless, it would be rash to decide that this habitual difference of doctors as to questions of climate, is a proof that the consumptive can hope for no real benefit from a change of atmosphere. Both Minnesota and Florida, the dry and the moist climates, are of benefit in certain stages of pulmonary disease. The mistake which sends patients indifferently to one or another of these diametrically opposite climates, arises from a failure to recognize the fact that the consumptive requires different treatment at different stages of his disease. At the very beginning of consumption, the disease is of an inflammatory character, and is greatly benefited by a moist, warm, relaxing atmosphere. If at this time the patient is sent to Pisa or Rome, and will consent to take precautions in order to avoid the chill that is apt to result from leaving a warm, sunny street, and entering a dark and chilly one, he will, in some cases, recover. Were he however, to be sent to the cold climate of Minnesota, or to the no less stimulating air of Nice, his disease would be rapidly aggravated. On the other hand, the patient whose disease has made extensive progress, needs to be stimulated, and to such an one the air of Nice will afford at least temporary relief, and that of Minnesota will almost certainly prolong his life, whereas the surest plan of hastening a fatal termination would be to send him to a moist, relaxing climate.

This is the time of year when consumption is most frequently developed in this climate, and, with the exception of the month of March, it is decidedly the most trying period to those who have already suffered from the disease. Those who intend to seek for health in another climate, should exercise discrimination in making a selection. There is no stage of the disease which cannot be benefited by the climate adapted to it, but it should never be forgotten that the air which cures one man may kill another.

A Revolt in the Green-Room.

Among the many inconveniences occasioned by the strike of the gas-stokers in London, and the consequent extinguishment of London's light, not the least was the enforced closing of the theatres. Even persons who never went inside a theatre from year's end to year's end, would probably be conscious of a craving to go the instant the doors were closed, and, in all probability, the return of light brought such a revival of dramatic enthusiasm as must have gone far to console managers for their temporary eclipse. But if London suffered without her theatres, fancy the pangs of Paris deprived of hers. The like calamity has fallen upon the French capital, not from any external influence, however, but from a strike of the actors, or rather the actresses, themselves.

And the cause of this revolt seems at first sight as amazing as its effect was disastrous. For these ladies struck not for higher pay—that would have been intelligible—but for the privilege of wearing meaner dresses. Incredible as it may appear to persons familiar with the sacrifices of which femininity is capable in order to be well-dressed, the leading actresses of Paris have come to the conclusion that they can no longer afford to expend their entire salaries, and perhaps a trifle over, for their costumes. Real silks and velvets, genuine laces, and jewels, they will have no more of; fustian and pinchbeck hereafter must serve their turn. The Queen must put on whatever majesty she may with the aid of a tinsel crown and a cotton robe; the wealthy heiress must dazzle her admirers, on and off the stage, with whatever splendors may reside in paste pearls and imitation point. We can imagine the wondering scorn wherewith the gentle reader will receive the news of this fall from that high ideal of womanhood, which makes it the crowning glory of a Christian life always to be better dressed than one's neighbors. And then deliberately to abdicate that proud prerogative of the popular actress, which should alone compensate her for all toils and privations, the chance of setting the fashions for a brief triumphant week, of having boots and bonnets and mantles called by her name—that, surely, is a weakness difficult to understand and impossible to forgive.

The gentle reader must remember that silks and jewels, however desirable in themselves, lose a little of their charm when it comes to paying for them out of one's own pocket, instead of acquiring them by the vastly easier method of sending the bills to papa. And besides, these Parisian ladies are not so false to the traditions and instincts of their sex as their action seems to indicate. It is not that they really prefer cotton velvet to silk, or sham brilliants to real; only if they are to wear the latter, they prefer that the manager shall pay for them. In point of fact, the revolt is a timely one, and likely to lead to good. We need not go to Paris to learn to what extravagance in dress the modern mania for spectacle has brought the stage. And most of the expense of this magnificence falls upon the actress rather than the actor. Our managers, indeed, do not go so far as to dismiss an actress for wearing mock pearls in the part of a duchess, as is said to have been the case in the Court Theatre under the Empire. Nor do we often see on our own stage dresses as costly as that one of Mlle. Farguell, whereof the lace alone cost twelve thousand francs. But we do see constantly costumes unnecessarily expensive, and far beyond the legitimate means of the wearers. This tendency, and the rivalry it induces, is in many ways deplorable, hurtful to the true interests of dramatic art, subversive of public taste and private morality. The stand taken by Mlle. Farguell and her associates against the *pièces aux robes*, or "dress-makers' plays," is every way to be applauded, and it is to be hoped their example will not be wholly lost upon members of the profession. It is pleasant to see a play richly dressed, of course, and where diamonds are necessary to be worn, one would rather see real gems than glass. But this gratification is dearly bought at the cost to the performer of an outlay which the most popular actress, depending on her salary only, can but ill afford.

MINOR TOPICS.

Our reporters have given some account of the fair of the Union Relief Association, at Republican Hall, Broadway and Twenty-third-street. The object is to obtain funds for the relief of the widows and orphans of Union soldiers. This Association has, as we happen to know, conducted its work with great fidelity and discretion. The officers are ladies well known in the City, its President being Mrs. John A. Kennedy, its Vice-President Mrs. Dr. Clarkson, and its Treasurer Mrs. Wm. F. Havemeyer. It is certain that any funds confided to them will be used with great care for a most noble purpose.

A report has been received, so we are told, in San Francisco from a French expedition now on its way to the North Pole. From this report it appears that the voyage to the Pole is as pleasant and easy as a Summer trip up the Hudson. The expedition passed through Behring's Straits, and following the course of the warm current of the Kuro-siwa, found itself floating on the bosom of a broad river walled in by pleasant hills and occasional precipices. All along the shore, quantities of frozen mammoths were found, which, having been dead only a few thousand years, were so nicely preserved in ice that the crew of the expedition lived entirely upon mammoth meat, broiled, roasted, and baked. When the report was sent (by a friendly whaling ship) the expedition had gone into Winter quarters, though why it had not continued its voyage until the Pole had been reached does not appear. Certainly there could have been no difficulty in proceeding on its course, for the polar river was free from ice, and the frozen mammoths were waiting for the table. Perhaps the crew grew tired of an exclusive diet of mammoths, and decided to wait until a new supply of pork and beef could be brought from civilized regions.

Whatever else housekeepers may do in this cold weather, they should keep a strict watch upon their water-pipes, and thus guard against the entrance of the plumber, whom they will find to be the reverse of a pleasure in the house. Seizing the slightest leak, caused by frost, as an excuse for his appearance, when he has once gained a foothold on the premises, he never leaves until he has laid the foundation of a bill that is worse than an aggravation in the disquiet it occasions. By taking the simple precaution of cutting off the water from the upper part of the house, the plumber will be surely disappointed, as empty pipes do not freeze and burst. The expedient is so easy of execution, and its omission is so sure to be attended with serious consequences, both in trouble and expense, that housekeepers will find it worth while to make sure that no water remains in their pipes when the fires are allowed to become low at night. By attention to this trivial detail they will discover how it is that an ounce of prevention can be worth a pound of cure.

A convict, who had served out a term of imprisonment in the California State Prison, emboldened by the example of Mrs. Fair, has appeared in San Francisco as a lecturer. He does not appear to have excited the indignation which the attempt of Mrs. Fair to lecture aroused in the virtuous San Francisco mind. Perhaps the secret of this may lie in the fact that he boldly acknowledged himself to be a felon, and undertook to tell the true story of his life. Had Mrs. Fair taken this ground, and, admitting herself to be a murderess, undertaken to tell how many other crimes she had committed, it is not impossible that her lecture would have proved a success. On the contrary, she maintained her innocence, thus insulting the common sense of San Francisco by assuming that the citizens were as imbecile as the jurymen who acquitted her. If Mrs. Fair wants to lecture, she should give up this absurd assumption, and appear before the public as a repentant sinner, with picturesque back hair, and full confession of her crimes.

Not long ago there was intense excitement in Scranton, Penn., over an increase of one hundred per cent. in the police force, which was a consequence of the appointment of an additional patrolman. We are not aware what additions have since been made to this army of two, but we are glad to notice that its chief, in accepting a reappointment the other day, promises to guard well the property and welfare of the city, and to keep the small force of police under his command "on the alert to prevent, so far as lay in their power, a breach of the peace." This is a vast deal more than men in his position generally promise, but even this chief seems to have indifferent hopes of success in keeping his word, for he expects that at no distant day he will be provided, by the Common Council, with a sufficient force to guard the life and property of the citizens. An officer who can furnish such "a card to the public" as this chief has printed ought not to suffer for lack of any encouragement which the Council can give him.

One of the most useful inventions we have heard of for some time is credited to a citizen of Bedford County, Virginia, who, it appears, has just perfected an apparatus to melt snow and ice on railroad tracks, by means of a flame "sufficiently intense to produce the effect instantaneously." According to the plan of the inventor, the flame has to be shot from the fore part of the engine, and is relied upon to do its work without causing the slightest impediment to the progress of the train. All those who travel on railroads, either for long or short distances, during the Winter months, having a lively recollection of the sufferings they have endured from the blocking of tracks with ice and snow, can readily appreciate the importance of such an invention. We are not aware to what an extent experiments have been made with it; but, considering the dangers of travel at this season from causes of the nature alluded to, the results cannot be too soon made public.

We have a story of woman's devotion and man's stupidity in the experience of Mrs. Annie Ryan, in a St. Louis Police Court. Her husband having committed an assault upon her, a policeman arrested the assailant, and the wife was summoned to testify against him, which she resolutely refused to do, and was sent to jail for contempt of Court. After being confined for a week, her case was taken before Judge Primm on habeas corpus, who promptly set her at liberty. In any case, said the Judge, a Police Magistrate could not commit for contempt for a longer period than two days, and in this particular case he had no power to commit at all, as the law could not compel a wife, in cases of assault where she had not herself made the complaint, to testify against her husband. Police Justices appear to be about the same everywhere, but we hope St. Louis does not pay the tremendous price we do for a mediocrity that is constantly blundering into injustice.

The Poor Children.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: We acknowledge in your columns the following kind gifts for the poor children, which have come directly through the appeal in the Times. The usual Christmas donations from our old friends we have acknowledged to the generous givers.

Yours, with respect,
C. L. Brace, Secretary.

Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth-street, New-York, Thursday, Dec. 12, 1872.

J. B., account Sick Fund	$50 00
Cash	3 00
G. R. H.	2 00
Little Kitty W.	1 00
A Friend	1 00
A Lady	50
Geo. S. B.	4 00
Friend	2 00
From a Poor Bachelor	1 00
For Children's Aid Society	10 00
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. B.	50 00
A. O. H.	100 00
From Tim and Topsy, for the poor children	3 00
J. R. H.	5 00
From a young lady to the Children's Aid Society	2 00
J. W. C.	2 00
A. R. S.	20 00
Cash	1 00
Mary O., to give dinners to the little children	2 50
Friend, M. E. B., Sick Fund	50 00
A. P. & Son	15 00
J. B.	25 00
J. A. W.	5 00
K. H. & Co., Sick Fund	25 00
Hattie H.	10 00
J. C. G.	25 00
"An impromptu collection among clerks of Seventh Ward National Bank"	10 50
Hard Times Contribution	4 00
Heart's Content, New-Jersey	10 00
D. F., per Times	2 00
J. Y. P. L.	5 00
A Missionary, for the little children	5 00
Two or Three Readers of New-York Times	5 00
From a Mother	5 00
Tarrytown, per Times	5 00
Total	$470 00

In addition to the above sums, the following amounts have been forwarded to the Times Office, and sent by us to Mr. Brace:

J. T. F.	$50 00
T. Felix Gouraud	50 00
Little C. C. D., eight months old	50 00
A Clerk with E. S. Jaffray & Co.	5 00
S. H. L.	10 00
A Subscriber	1 00
Anonymous	1 00
Total	$167 00
Mr. Brace's acknowledgments, Thursday	470 00
Total	$637 00
Previously acknowledged	381 12
Total	$1,018 12

The Countess of Beaconsfield.

The cable announces that Viscountess Beaconsfield, wife of Mr. Disraeli, and who had for some time been out of health, is now seriously ill.

A touch of nature makes the whole world kin, and the tender touch of it which the celebrated author of *Lothair* has so frequently exhibited toward his wife has, in a country where the domestic virtues rank pre-eminent, done a great deal to make a host of his country men and women entertain for him almost the regard of kinship. Had Lady Beaconsfield, who was, at the time of her marriage to Mr. Disraeli, a widow, and certainly as advanced in life as himself, been the most lovely of *débutantes*, her distinguished husband could not have lavished upon her more devoted affection than he has ever shown. Some years ago, an ill-bred young man, staying in a country-house with Lady Beaconsfield and her husband, thought to make fun of the former, who, like most of us, has her little peculiarities, for the amusement of the company. But, before he left the house, he had occasion bitterly to rue his misplaced jocosity. The ex-Premier presently resolved on "tit for tat," and the young gentleman left the house feeling very considerably smaller than when he came.

Probably there has scarcely been a moment in Mr. Disraeli's eventful life more heartily happy than that in which he handed his wife her patent of peerage.

Mr. Disraeli's house in London is one of the very pleasantest in that city. It stands at the top of Upper Grosvenor-street, and the windows are designed to catch every gleam of sunshine which visits the dusky city. Immediately before it is a part of Hyde Park, which of late years has been charmingly laid out with flowering shrubs and brilliant ribbon borders of the brightest plants, and here at sunny noontide may not unfrequently be seen this devoted couple taking their walk, he carefully guiding her feeble steps. It need scarcely be added that her devotion to him knows no bounds. A proof of it was afforded on the memorable occasion, when, although in an agony of pain, on account of her finger having been slammed between her carriage and its door, she would not utter a word about it, as she was driving him down to the House of Commons, when she knew that his mind was full of a coming great speech. She always calls her husband "Dizzy," but lets no one else take that liberty in her presence.

This very happy marriage has, unfortunately, not been blest with issue, and within less than thirty years the family of Disraeli will probably be extinct.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Reduction of Internal Revenue Offices and Expenses.

Trouble in the Senate Military Committee—The Agitation for the Admission of Colorado—Pension Office Decision—Confirmations by the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Senate today took up and passed the bill reducing internal revenue offices and expenses. The amendments of the Committee were all adopted. There was really no opposition to the bill, but Senators Trumbull and Casserly took the opportunity to attack the Department for not having executed the law of June last, consolidating the districts before the election of President, and Trumbull claimed that the law of June made a still greater reduction possible than under the proposed law, and that the Department was in fault for not using its discretion to make the reduction. It was shown, however, that the Revenue office, in the exercise of its discretion, chose not to make the consolidation till Jan. 1, when the law made it compulsory, and in the meantime prepared a much better scheme of reduction. The wisdom of the Commissioner in taking this action is vindicated by the passage of one of the most sweeping reduction laws ever passed, and that, too, with a single day's work in each House. There is one amendment which requires its reference back to the House. The Senate added twenty-five revenue agents whose functions terminate July 1, 1874.

A QUESTION OF CONSIDERATION.

In the Senate, this morning, Mr. Ames asked to be excused from further service on the Military Committee. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, hoped the Senate would not act on the request today, and it went over. It is understood that Mr. Ames is aggrieved by the way in which the Committee was reconstructed at the beginning of the session, Logan's name being placed above his own. Last session Ames was above Logan on the Committee. This session Logan's name was carried to the second place on the list, giving him the chairmanship when Senator Wilson resigned. Mr. Ames has the fourth place on the Finance Committee, which is deemed equal to a Chairmanship; but it appears he preferred the latter, and feels that, under the general custom of consulting Senators' wishes in such cases in making up committees, he did not receive proper consideration. Mr. Logan was given the Chairmanship partly because he had been Chairman of the House Military Committee for many years, and partly in recognition of his political fidelity and the splendid fight he made in Illinois, and also because he holds no other important committee position.

COLORADO AS A STATE.

Delegate Chaffee, of Colorado, was today before the Committee on Territories, and made an extended argument in favor of admitting that Territory as a State.

THE NEW LOAN.

Secretary Boutwell was before the Ways and Means Committee of the House today, on the question of the commission for placing the new loan. The Committee will hear the statements of several leading bankers on the subject, and will probably report next week.

THE CASE OF J. W. WRIGHT.

The news of the revocation of the arbitration in the case of J. W. Wright, owing to untenable claims made by the defendant, gives satisfaction to those familiar with the case. The facts of this case were fully published about a year ago. The case of the Government was considered complete, and it was thought Wright would be made to surrender a large part, or all, his property to the Government, from which it was charged he fraudulently drew it. The Government still has criminal suits pending against him for forgery, but the civil part of the case was allowed to go to arbitration, from which it has been apparent for some months the Government would gain little, and would lose the power to prosecute further in the civil cases. The arbitration being revoked, leaves still some hope that Wright and his accomplices, high and low, may get justice.

THE M'COMB-AMES INVESTIGATION.

The Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee held a secret session today. There was quite an array of counsel present in consequence of the suit now pending in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania between McComb and Ames, and these legal gentlemen claimed the right to be present to see that the interests of their clients were not prejudiced. Col. McComb was represented by Messrs. Black and Thompson, and Mr. Ames by R. C. McMurtry, Esq. Judge Black undertook to protest against any investigation, on the ground the suit in the Courts between two parties would give the case a much more judicial presentation than could this affair before a committee. The Committee, however, did not see how the trial in Pennsylvania could properly take cognizance of the charge of bribery against members of Congress. Speaker Blaine was the only witness who testified before the Committee. A very strict injunction of secrecy was laid upon all present, and the testimony is, therefore, unobtainable. It is reported, however, that the Speaker told a very simple story, and that it was to the following effect: That some time in 1867 Mr. Ames offered to sell him $1,000 worth of Credit Mobilier stock at par, he stating the prospective value of it to be very great, and that it would be a very profitable investment. Mr. Blaine slept on the proposition one night, and came to the conclusion that it would not be a proper thing for him to buy under the circumstances, and therefore declined the proposition.

A PENSION DECISION.

The Pension Office decides that "submission to the *de facto* Government existing in the rebel States during the war, or a compulsory compliance with law enacted by that Government, would not be such aid and comfort" as would destroy the right to a pension, if that right otherwise existed. In a specific case referred to, it was decided that applying for and obtaining a pardon was inconsistent with continued loyalty.

THE LAND BOUNTIES BILL.

The bill to give land bounties to soldiers, which passed the House today, will meet great opposition in the Senate, and is not likely to pass that body. It is claimed that the only effect of the bill will be to put money into the pockets of speculators, and it is well known that land speculators and claim agents are busiest in pushing the bill. They could, if the bill were a law, go along the lines of railroads building through the public lands, and for $25 or $30 per quarter section lock up great quantities of land for a year, during which time the advance in price would return them many fold. The Government would give away its land, and the speculators, not the soldiers, would get the benefit. Every soldier who desires to secure a homestead can now do so on the most liberal terms, under the law passed last year. As further evidence of the speculative nature of the bounty scheme, it is alleged that agents have been busy, in anticipation of the law, in bargaining for soldiers' discharges from the army.

THE POSTAL TREATY WITH FRANCE.

The Post-office Department today received, through the State Department, a telegram from the Chargé d'Affaires at Paris that France had conceded a postage rate of forty centimes, or eight cents, with Denmark, and that Austria is demanding the same rate. This action of France is favorable to an acceptance of the proposition of this Government for a postal treaty. Our Post-office Department has been endeavoring for a long time to secure a rate of six cents, but has finally proposed a rate of forty centimes. The Postal Department of France has acceded to that rate, but the French post-office, being merely a revenue machine, the Finance Department exercises its superior power to prevent the reduction. The yielding of that department in one instance will probably be followed by an agreement to a treaty with this country.

CLOSE OF PROF. TYNDALL'S COURSE OF LECTURES.

Prof. Tyndall closed his course of lectures in Washington to-night before an audience which occupied every seat in Lincoln Hall. In his concluding remarks, he dwelt forcibly upon the necessity for the development in this country of true science, as embodied in original investigation and discovery, and paid Prof. Henry a very high compliment for what he had done in that direction. Prof. Tyndall leaves to-morrow for New-York.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ARMY ORDERS.

By direction of the President, William E. McClellan, of the Fifth Artillery, has been detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Western University at Pittsburg. The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service has been directed to forward all disposable colored troops to Galveston, Texas, for assignment to the Ninth Cavalry.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. G. Ayres has been ordered to special duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery at Washington; Assistant Surgeon James M. Rusll has been ordered to the receiving-ship Sabine at Portsmouth, N. H.; Midshipman Nathan Sargent, Jr., and Landon P. Jewett have been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Portsmouth.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, in Executive Session, today confirmed the following nominations:

James L. Orr, of South Carolina, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia. Julius White, of Illinois, to be Minister Resident to the Argentine Republic.

W. H. Rogers, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Arkansas; Andrew J. Chartfree, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixteenth District of New-York, vice William W. Rockwell, resigned; Lucian Hawley, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, vice Silas B. Dutcher, resigned; Alexander P. Tutton, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, appointed during the recess of Congress; William L. Scruggs, Assessor of Internal Revenue, for the Fourth District of Georgia; Alexander Knowles, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana Territory; Nelson Trusler, United States Attorney for Indiana; J. C. Redfield, Receiver of Public Moneys at Winchester, Kan.; Dennis Eagan, Receiver of Public Moneys at Tallahassee, Fla.; William S. Jenkins, Register at Winchester, Kan.; H. L. Harmon, Register of the East Florida Land District; B. B. Rawson, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Florida; James K. Proudfit, Surveyor-General for New-Mexico; Henry G. Struve, Secretary of Washington Territory.

Postmasters.—Samuel Bard, at Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. Milton Best, Paducah, Ky.; Casper E. Yost, Omaha, Nebraska; George C. Crowther, Osage Mission, Kansas; Charles H. Walker, Frostburg, Md.; A. O. Horner, Emmittsburg, Md.; A. H. Hubers, Westminster, Md.; Charles W. Miller, Frederick, Md.; Louis W. England, Canton, Mo.; Peter Stanton, Weston, Mo.; John T. Young, Moberly, Mo.; J. Hood, Marshall, Mo.; James B. Campbell, Lee Summit, Mo.; Enoch B. Cunningham, Glasgow, Mo.; James B. Woodfender, Mosier, Mo.; Eli C. Lew, La Cygne, Kansas; Samuel J. Martin, Council Grove, Kansas; Thomas G. Scott, Fort Smith, Ark.; Charles H. Clifford, Hearne, Texas; Mrs. A. P. Wiley, Huntsville, Texas; Edward Wilson, Columbus, Texas; H. B. Kinney, Austin, Texas; and B. F. Kuhne, Victoria, Texas.

LOCAL REFORM.

The Union League Club—Action Regarding Mayor Hall's Recent Appointments.

At the monthly meeting of the Union League Club, held last evening, the following resolutions were presented by the Committee on Political Reform, Dexter A. Hawkins, Chairman, and were, on motion, adopted:

The Committee on Political Reform, in view of the attempt of the Tammany Mayor of the City of New-York to deprive the people of this City of the fruits of the two reform victories at the election this year and last year, by obtaining the resignation of Tammany office-holders under the City Government, and appointing in their places such members of the Republican Party as are satisfactory, not to the Reformers, but to the Tammany Ring, and appointing them too for periods that extend beyond the term of the incoming Mayor, for the evident purpose of compelling the reform Mayor to work only with such tools as the condemned Tammany Ring may select for him, and thus make impossible a reform and reduction in the expenditures of the City Government, report to this Club, the following resolutions, and recommend their passage:

Resolved, That the Club has seen, with alarm, the attempt of the present Mayor to forestall the action of the Mayor elect, by making, at the close of his term, appointments to important offices.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Club that any person so appointed should tender his resignation to the incoming Mayor immediately on his inauguration. (Signed,)

HENRY G. STEBBINS, Chairman.

GEORGE H. B. HILL, Secretary.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

Celebration of the National Republican Victories by the German Republican Committee.

The German Republican Central Committee celebrated, at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night, the victories of the late National Republican campaign, by a reunion and banquet, at which the leading German Republicans of this City, and the German Republican leaders and speakers of the late campaign were present. A music corps was in attendance, and at intervals discoursed national and patriotic airs. A brief address was made by the Chairman, who, in the course of his remarks, argued that the Republican Party, as by the result of the late national campaign it has been conclusively shown, is the only party in which the people of the United States have confidence, and by which true and lasting reforms in the administration of national affairs can be achieved. [Applause.]

The first toast was "The United States," which was to have been responded to by Ex-Gov. Salomon, who, however, was unavoidably absent. A letter from him was read, stating that the German Republican Central Committee had reason to rejoice. The next toast offered was, "The President and Vice-President of the United States;" responded to by Dr. Hoeber. "The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New-York;" responded to by Louis Nauman. Mr. Weil von Gernsbach responded to the toast: "The Republican Party."

In conclusion, toasts were offered to the Mayor and Common Council, responded to by Dr. Adolph Kessler; to the German Republican Central Committee, responded to by Leo Weil. Enthusiastic cheers were given in honor of the TIMES and the Republican Press of this country. After several addresses the assemblage dispersed.

Messrs. Appleton's List.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, have issued their annual list of publications and importations for the holiday season, and their magnificent store presents a very attractive sight to lovers of rare and good books. Prominent among these works is the superb volume on Rome, by Francis Wey, which is illustrated with 345 engravings by the most celebrated artists, and to which Story, the sculptor, who has resided half his life in the Eternal City, has written a cordial and critical introduction. The book is a folio, bound in extra morocco, with gilt edges, and, considering its size and sumptuousness, is sold at a very moderate price. It is certainly the most magnificent gift-book of the season. But though imperial Rome fitly holds a high place in this great collection, it is not without rivals, or, at least, companions. *Berlin and Its Treasures* is another splendid work, in which the artistic and architectural glories of the Prussian capital are fittingly exhibited. Appleton's, indeed, is peculiarly rich in books on art and in splendidly-illustrated editions of the great poets and prose writers. Among their latest issues is a large and handsome volume containing all of Cooper's Leather-stocking Tales, profusely illustrated by Darley. *The Deer-slayer, The Last of the Mohicans, The Path-finder, The Pioneers,* and *The Prairie* are here gathered in a compact and convenient form, handsomely bound, and making a most appropriate and superb holiday gift-book. The store of the Appletons, from its size and arrangement, is one of the finest in the world, and, with its immense and beautiful stock of books, is very attractive to the visitor.

The Mutual Bank.

The run on the Mutual Bank having entirely subsided, the officers of the institution are now able to see the effects of the false alarm, and congratulate themselves upon the bank's escape from what seemed like serious consequences. The total amount paid to depositors since Friday last is $75,000, of which $45,000 were drawn out on Saturday, the first day of the run. Since Saturday, the draft each day rapidly declined, while deposits from new creditors, as well as from depositors who had drawn out their money on the first alarm, came steadily in, and nearly counterbalanced the effect of the run. Last night, the deposit line was $82,000. The Mutual is among the banks which has joined the new United States Bank, now being organized, and of which Mr. Henry Clews is one of the principals. When in operation, the new United States Bank will act as clearing-house for the Mutual, as well as for many other small banks in the City.

Fire in Centre-Street.

At 7½ o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the third floor of the building at the corner of Centre and White streets, the lower portion of which is occupied by the New-York and Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies as a freight depot. The fire originated in the pattern-maker's shop of Wm. Brooks; damage, $2,000. The fourth floor is occupied by John Tanoy & Co., cut-glass manufacturers; damage, $5,000. The second floor is occupied by R. H. Hamm, butter; damage by water, $500. A machine-shop of —— Ariliswood, also on the second floor, was damaged to the extent of $500 by water. The building, which belongs to the City, and is leased by the Railroad Companies, is damaged to the extent of $2,000.

TAMMANY HALL.

The Progress of the Domestic War—The Reform at Reorganization.

The Tammany Hall General Committee met last evening, John W. Chanler presiding. At a previous meeting the organization declared the seats of a number of delegates to the General Committee vacant, on recommendation of the Committee of ten. The work of preparing lists of names to fill these vacancies was assigned to the Committee on Organization, which reported action taken on the Seventh, Eighth, and Tenth Assembly Districts, and the report was adopted.

The following is a list of the names of the new delegates:

Seventh District—Judge James C. Spencer, A. S. Sullivan, Charles W. Upham, Charles Golden, Michael Wilson, John T. Tully, M. T. McMahon, Morris S. Miller, James W. Collier, George S. Walsh, Edward Scholl, James Walker Fowler, John McCauley, and Adam Knoblock.

Eighth District—A. Sump, S. B. Nolan, F. Gugel, J. S. Gerson, Edward F. Gale, G. A. Sandles, A. Allenspeck, Julius Falk, M. Kiedig, L. Wenzenroth, Edward J. Knight, James Carr, M. McSherry, J. Kuntz, H. Odell, Henry Speigel, Thos. Carleton, E. Kranz, Volde.

Tenth District—Anthony Eichoff, Francis V. Ewing, John N. Reynolds, Joseph Koelbe, Jacob W. Moore, Charles McNulty, Charles Guenser, John J. Dymond, John Farn, Owen Murphy, Conrad Seidenbach, Philip Merkle, Christopher Bendinger.

The Committee of ten on discipline and organization then made a report, which stated that the Committee had given a full and impartial hearing to the facts laid before them, and had found that the Fifth Assembly District delegation were utterly untrustworthy, in a lax state of discipline, faithless to their candidates at the late election, had openly bartered votes to secure the election of the nominee of Apollo Hall, and it was recommended that a large portion of the delegation should be removed.

The testimony taken in regard to the Ninth Assembly District delegation developed so discordant and insubordinate a state of feeling as to render it inefficient. Recent and flagrant acts of treachery had engendered such distrust among them as to make co-operation impossible in the future. In the Fourteenth District the Committee had discovered such facts as to convince them of the necessity of a thorough and speedy organization.

In the Nineteenth District the Committee had found that large sums of money were paid by nominees of the organization to supporters of the Apollo Hall candidate for Mayor. This, the Committee allege, was done with the knowledge of certain members of the Nineteenth District delegation. Some of the delegation openly worked against the organization at the late election, using their influence to defeat its candidates. An utter want of confidence and harmony rendered the organization in this district powerless for good.

In the Twenty-first District no regular meeting of the delegation was ever held. Some of the delegates did not vote on election day, and others acknowledged that they had no interest in the management of the district. The report closed with the recommendation of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the seats of the delegates from the Fifth, Ninth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Districts, in this General Committee, be, and are hereby declared vacant, and that the said vacancies be referred to the Committee on Organization, to report substitutes to fill the same, at the next meeting of this General Committee.

Assistant Alderman Robinson offered as an amendment to the report, that it be laid on the table. The motion was unanimously voted down. The meeting then adjourned.

The Debt of Jersey City—Report of the Committee of Twenty-Eight.

The Citizens' Committee of Twenty-eight, composed of heavy tax-payers in Jersey City, held their first regular business meeting last evening, the President, ex-Mayor S. D. Harrison, in the Chair.

Mr. Jacob Weart, Chairman of Committee No. 1, said that the Committee had held two sessions. From figures obtained from the Board of Works, they had ascertained the total debt of the city to be $11,680,487. The sum of $4,600,000 had been paid on contracts for street, sewer, and other improvements, and there would be an additional amount of about $1,500,000 on work not yet estimated.

Mr. Weart said that the subjects considered by the Committee were the levying of taxes, the purchase of the Harrison estate for the erection of a City Hall and other public buildings, at an expense of $1,500,000, the erection of the Washington-street bridge at an expense of $100,000, extensive improvements at the Almshouse at Snake Hill, and the proposed purchase of the turnpike road and bridges leading to Newark, an act for which the citizens of the latter city were endeavoring to get through the Legislature, all of which would necessitate the expenditure of a vast amount of money. The Committee were in favor of erecting buildings at Snake Hill for the accommodation of the children, numbering 300 or more. The report not being complete, the Committee report progress.

Aid for the German Baltic Provinces.

A calamity without precedent, worse than war, has befallen the Baltic Provinces. To a larger extent still than the Danish Isles, the German Littoral of the Baltic, from Schleswig to Eastern Prussia, a tract of nearly 400 miles, has been devastated by the floods of the 12th and 13th of November for miles inland. Sweeping over the outlying islands, the sea has submerged the towns, destroyed the villages, covered the fields so as to make them in many places unfit for cultivation, killed the cattle, crushed the ships, deprived the fishermen of all their implements, and drowned hundreds of people. Not for centuries has such fury of the waters been heard of. Germany is not amiss in her duty toward the unfortunate. Government aid is co-operating with private exertions. But the provinces next concerned are mostly poor, and succor cannot come abundantly and quick enough to a population utterly destitute in a rough climate.

I venture, therefore, to appeal to my countrymen especially, and to all charitably disposed in this country, which has been benefited so much by accessions from the sturdy inhabitants of those regions, and to solicit contributions, which will promptly be forwarded to the proper places and publicly accounted for.

JOHANNES ROSING,
German Consul-General, No. 2 Bowling-green.

Personal.

Ex-Gov. William Bross, of Chicago; Lieut.-Commander W. B. Cushing, of the United States Navy, and Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Gov. W. B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, and Col. Ludington, of the United States Army, are at the Brevoort House.

Mayor John Screven, of Savannah; Gen. F. O. Armstrong, of Texas; Col. G. A. Woodward, of the Fourteenth Infantry, and Judge J. Winchester, of Mississippi, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. John Magraw, of Ithaca; Gen. J. W. Barnes, of Texas, and Judge D. Boardman, of the Sixth Judicial Court, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. Cadwalader, of New-Jersey; Gen. O. M. Poe, of the United States Army; Hon. George Innis, of Poughkeepsie; George Harding, of Philadelphia; F. S. Chanfrau, of Long Branch; and A. F. Smith, of Norwich, Conn., are at the Astor House.

Judge E. N. Rosekrans, of Glenn's Falls, and J. Thomas Vail, of Troy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

An Attempted Sensation.

As the Coroner's office was about being closed yesterday, a telegram was received from Police Head-quarters requesting Coroner Keenan to repair immediately to No. 59 West Thirty-eighth-street, to investigate the circumstances attending the death of Miss Fanny McKibb, a young lady eighteen years of age. The permit for removal of the body had been revoked by the Bureau of Vital Statistics, and accordingly the Coroner, accompanied by Dr. Vandewater, went to the house, where he was informed by a servant that the body had been sent up to the Grand Central Depot to go to her home on the Albany afternoon train. The Coroner hurried off to the depot, but the train had already left, and he returned to the house to make further inquiries, by which it was ascertained that the house was a water-cure asylum, kept by a Dr. Taylor, and the deceased lady had been a consumptive patient, and died on Wednesday from hemorrhage of the lungs.

An Important Decision in Bankruptcy.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, yesterday, in the case of Ferdinand Meyer, appellant, vs. Moses Herman, as assignee in bankruptcy of Maurice Bentix and others, Judge Woodruff rendered a decision, affirming a decree of the Court below, thus establishing a rule that a creditor cannot levy an execution on the property of a debtor, if he knows, or has reason to believe, that the debtor is insolvent, and has cause to believe that the appropriation of the property to paying his debt will give him a preference.

Liberal Republicans.

A meeting of the Liberal Republican District Committee was held last evening at the head-quarters, No. 814 Broadway, and adopted a series of resolutions deploring the defeat of the party in the Presidential campaign, and pledging support and co-operation to the incoming City Government in the interests of Municipal reform. Speeches were made in harmony with the resolutions, and an indifference was expressed as to whether the Democratic Party joined them.

OBITUARY.

Edwin Forrest, Tragedian.

Mr. Edwin Forrest, the well-known tragedian, died suddenly, yesterday morning, at his residence in Philadelphia. Mr. Forrest's servants repaired to his room before 10 o'clock, as it was later than his usual hour for coming down. They found him lying on the bed, apparently suffering from apoplexy. Mr. Forrest had been exercising with dumb-bells, and had evidently nearly completed dressing, having adjusted his neck-tie, when overpowered. He died in about half an hour after being discovered. He leaves no immediate relatives, his only sister having died several years since.

In the life of Mr. Forrest is found much of the history of the American stage. Before his time no American actor had appeared whose delineations of Shakespearean characters equaled those of the best actors on the English boards. With his début as *Othello*, in the Summer of 1826, the previously undisputed superiority of the English actors ceased. Edwin Forrest, at twenty years of age, became a "star," and assumed a position on the American stage which he never lost.

Edwin Forrest was born in Philadelphia on the 9th of March, 1806. His father was a Scotchman, his mother native-born, and Edwin was one of a family of six children. It is said that his parents, who were strict Presbyterians, originally destined their studious son for the church; but he early developed a strong predilection for the stage, and exhibited much talent in recitation, for which his excellent memory and lively manner admirably fitted him. Some financial difficulties in which Mr. Forrest, the elder, became involved compelled him to place Edwin in a store, but he had no desire for the trade of leather-dressing, to which he had been put, so, when only twelve years old, he became a member of a theatrical company playing at the old South-street Theatre, Philadelphia. He next joined a thespian society in Chestnut-street, below Fifth, and, in 1817, appeared at the Apollo Theatre as *Lady Anne*, in Home's tragedy of "Douglas." Three years after, at the Walnut-street Theatre, he made his début in male character as *Young Norval*. The reception he met was very cool, but it did not discourage him. He studied hard and preseveringly, and steadily progressed in his profession. In January, 1821, he took his first benefit, appearing as *Octavian*, in "The Mountaineers." After this he proceeded to the West, and played in Cincinnati, Louisville, and other towns, making no decided hit, but exhibiting many signs of future excellence. He did not confine himself entirely to the stage in those days of youth and poverty, for it is certain he was once a member of a circus troupe, and performed feats of tumbling and horsemanship. Indeed, it is asserted that he displayed, in his early career, a decided taste for low comedy, and played the characters of *Blaise* and *Lubin* with much success. At Louisville, Mr. Forrest actually appeared on the boards as a negro dandy.

When Edmund Kean was in America, Edwin Forrest was selected to play *Iago* to Kean's *Othello*, and they appeared together at Albany. On this occasion Forrest gave a new and original rendering of the lines in which *Iago* advises the Moor to look to his wife; and Kean was so charmed with it that he predicted that the then unknown young actor would become the leader of the American stage. In July, 1826, he made his first appearance in New-York at the Park Theatre, as *Othello*. On this occasion he made no marked impression; but on the 1st of November following, he appeared in the same character at the Bowery Theatre with great success, and for the remainder of the season he was the leading attraction of the house. The ensuing year he performed eighty nights at the Bowery for $200 per night. The decided hit he had made may be imagined from the fact that during his previous engagement at the same theatre he had received $28 per week. The proceeds of that season were devoted by Forrest to purchasing a home for his mother and sisters, and securely investing a large sum for their support. From this time forth fortune smiled upon him. An engagement of two weeks at the old Park Theatre, in 1830, on the terms of half the nightly receipts after the deduction of the expenses, yielded him $5,500, a larger sum than either Cooke or Kean had ever received in the same time.

In 1834 he made his first visit to Europe. Amply provided with means, he traveled on the Continent for two years as a private gentleman. In 1837 he made a second visit, and played at the principal theatres of London with great success. On this visit he made the acquaintance of the tragedian Macready, who showed him marked attention. While living in London he met Miss Sinclair, the daughter of the well-known singer of that name, and in the following year returned to the United States with her as his wife. After continuing his professional career here with the same success as before, he, in 1844, again went to London, and appeared at the Princess' Theatre as *Macbeth*. On this occasion he was violently hissed, an indignity he never forgot or forgave. He attributed it to the intrigues of his former friend, Macready, and the quarrel broke out in after years in this City, culminating in the Astor-place riots. He remained in England two years, returning in 1846. The extreme zeal with which his friends espoused his quarrel with Macready undoubtedly gave rise to the Opera-house riots, when that tragedian played there in May, 1849. Mr. Forrest's conduct on that occasion was universally condemned, and this occurring in the same year with his divorce from his wife, which drew down on him much public odium, probably induced his temporary retirement from the stage. His first appearance after the divorce was at the Broadway Theatre, on the 9th of February, 1852. The engagement lasted sixty-one nights. In the Summer of 1855 he purchased a fine mansion on Broad-street, Philadelphia, for which he paid $23,000, and retired into private life. Some years before he had purchased a large tract of land on the banks of the Hudson, and erected there a magnificent residence, to which he gave the name of Font-hill, a title suggested by a local peculiarity. This splendid estate was embellished by every charm which nature and the art of landscape-gardening could supply; but it was not destined to be his permanent home, for he subsequently sold it.

In the season of 1860-61 very tempting offers were made to Mr. Forrest to reappear on the stage, and, yielding to these, he entered into an engagement to perform 100 nights in the principal cities of the United States. He opened at Niblo's Garden Sept. 17, 1860, as *Hamlet*. In 1866 he went to California, and at the Opera-house, in San Francisco, appeared as *Richelieu*, achieving one of the greatest triumphs of his successful career. His last appearance on the New-York stage was made at Niblo's, under the management of Jarrett and Palmer, and made a tour of the provinces. His latest public appearance was at Steinway Hall, a few weeks ago, where he gave Shakespearean readings, but he failed to attract large audiences. The later years of his life he directed mainly to the pursuit of literature. He had accumulated one of the finest libraries in the country, and his reading was wide and deep.

As an actor, Mr. Forrest belonged to none of the conventional schools. In early life he was distinguished by earnestness in the portrayal of the leading characters of Shakespeare and the older dramatists, while his massive form and rich voice invariably exercised a fascination over his audiences. But it was in such characters as *Spartacus, Jack Cade, Virginius* and *Metamora*, that Forrest achieved his earliest and best successes. Being unfettered by any traditions, he reveled in these original characters, and often rose to sublimity by the intensity of his acting and passionate rendition of the parts. In scenes where the dramatist gave him eloquent passages of invective, Mr. Forrest was always powerful, the feeling of awe manifested by his audience frequently extending to the actors engaged in the business of the stage. The noble independence of the *Gladiator*, the stern justice of *Virginius*, the bitter hostility of *Cade* to oppression, and the stoical indifference of *Metamora* were always portrayed with vigor, and a certain reserved force that gave the character a realism never without its effect. No engagement was deemed perfect unless all of these characters were presented, and they always secured its success.

Following few of the traditions attached by usage to the parts of *Damon, Rolla*, and *Richelieu*, Mr. Forrest made them his own, though he frequently overstepped the limits of probability by his robust action. In *Richelieu* this fault was frequently noticeable, for it was difficult for him to restrain his own impulses, and soften them down to the physical weakness required in the part of an old and decrepit man. Few actors could approach Mr. Forrest in the scene where the wily *Cardinal*, beaten at every point by his adversary *Baradas*, falls back upon the power of the Church and threatens the new favorite with the curse of Rome. Beginning with the sentence, "Step but a foot within the circle," the actor's voice would assume a tone of deep meaning, and as he rose to the situation and enunciated his dreadful threat, it did not need the simulated horror of *Baradas* or the sudden kneeling of the attendants to create the impression desired. Davenport made up better for the character, but he could not rival Forrest in the leading scenes. Booth's *Richelieu* is a more careful study, and a better one, in these days of critical audiences; but while Booth excelled in the foxy side of the *Cardinal*, Forrest carried his audiences with him by his grim humor and leonine attributes.

As a Shakespearean actor, Mr. Forrest encountered a great deal of hostile criticism, some of which he received with evident ill-grace, though, as he advanced in years and experience on the stage, his rendition of the leading tragic characters of Shakespeare was mellowed and softened. Always an earnest student, Mr. Forrest filled those parts with much acceptance, though he naturally leaned toward the ruder scenes of *Othello* and *Macbeth*. In the banquet scene and the battle, Forrest's *Macbeth* possessed many points of excellence; while as the *Moor* he was always dark in purpose, revengeful in instinct, and calmly indifferent to consequences, while his presence enabled him to fill the parts admirably. His *Richard III.* was frequently uneven, and he seldom appeared to advantage in the character, it being evidently antagonistic to his nature. As *Hamlet*, Mr. Forrest never rose to prominence, the part being unsuited to him. But of late years his rendition of Shakespearean characters betrayed much closet-study, and he silenced his detractors by the careful and scholarly acting he presented. With him the American stage loses one of its brightest ornaments and principal supporters. A contemporary of Macready, the elder Booth, Edmund Kean, Wallack, Scott, Hamblin, and other leading actors of the past, Mr. Forrest formed a connecting link between the old and new eras of the English stage, and his name will always hold a prominent position in its history.

A Man Dangerously Burned.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred in a bedroom at the residence of Frederick Weinheimer, No. 244 West Tenth-street, caused by some clothing in a closet taking fire from a lighted candle. Damage, $50. Mr. Weinheimer was very seriously burned about the hands and face, while endeavoring to extinguish the flames.

The Rights of the Policy-Holders of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

From the New-York Daily Bulletin.

Much of the feeling against the reduction of premium rates made by the Mutual Insurance Company has arisen from a misunderstanding as to the position in which the old policy-holders are placed under the new tariff of rates. It is generally supposed that future dividends upon old policies will be diminished, in consequence of the reduced rates of premium, and that those insured under the new rates will have advantages, in respect to dividends, accruing from the higher rates paid by the old policy-holders. This, of course, would involve an injustice to those who are paying the higher rates of premium; and no company could adopt such a course without a most flagrant violation of corporate honesty. The truth is, however, that the Mutual does not propose to do any such thing. The Company treat each policy as a separate account; and the dividends of each policy-holder are regulated by his premiums. The old policy-holders will consequently suffer no reduction in dividends in consequence of the reduced rates of premium; and those insured on the lower scale will receive correspondingly lower returns in the form of dividends; the former contributing in no degree to the dividends of the latter, but standing in just the same position as hitherto in respect to the annual distribution of profits.

For the purpose of illustration, we present the following statement showing the composition of the premium and of the dividends accruing thereon, under the old rates and the new. We suppose the case of a policy-holder who pays $140 premium under the old rates, and of a second who, under the new rates, insures for an equal amount by the payment of $110:

	Old rates.	New rates.
Premium	$140	$110

—of this amount there is required:

	Old rates.	New rates.
For reserve	$45 00	$45 00
For year's deaths	55 00	55 00
For expenses	40 00	10 00
Total premium	$140 00	$110 00

The dividends are earned upon each item thus:

	Old rates.	New rates.
Seven per cent. on $45 of reserve	$3 36	$3 36
*Twenty-five per cent. saved on appropriation for year's deaths	13 00	13 00
Saved on expense account	32 00	3 00
Total dividend	$48 36	$19 36

It will thus be seen that the policy-holder who pays $140 premium will receive $48 36 dividend; while he who under the new rates pays $110 for an equal amount of insurance, will receive $19 36 in dividend; the difference in dividend being equal to the difference in premium. The saving in the amount of premium, under the new rates, is effected entirely on the item of expenses; the amount appropriated for that purpose under the old system having been found to exceed the requirements by seventy-five per cent.

Under these circumstances, we are at a loss to conceive what possible objection the old policy-holders can raise against the change of rates. The truth is, that the Company has been collecting, in the form of premiums, vastly more than is required to provide adequate security for the insured, and to pay the current expenses of management. In dealing with old policy-holders, the Company proposes to continue to collect in excess of requirements, and to return the excess in the form of dividends; while on future policies it proposes to charge a premium more closely corresponding to actual requirements, and to return correspondingly less in the form of dividends. This certainly seems a most business-like course; and we are unable to see how it concerns any except companies who, from doing a more limited business, may be unable to effect an equal reduction in their expense account. It has long been a standing argument against life insurance that the costs of management were so heavy as to make the return to the insured utterly inadequate to his contributions; and the Mutual, in giving a practical demonstration that insurance is much less costly than has been generally supposed, has done much toward neutralizing one of the most effective obstacles to insurance.

*This saving represents the amount appropriated for the payment of death claims in excess of what experience has proved to be necessary for that purpose.

The Holiday Season.

Our mercantile palaces on Broadway furnish ample evidence of the near approach of the festival season. The choicest, rarest and most elegant products in the fine and industrial arts are now brought forward in their greatest profusion, and New-York, at present, can fairly vie with London, Paris, and Vienna in the great variety and excellence of wares offered.

And, by the way, there is no lack of purchasers at the principal establishments. Experience has demonstrated that the best selections can be made early; thus connoisseurs, as well as other persons of taste, are seeking and securing rare souvenirs for holiday gifts.

Those desiring articles of use, as well as comfort and beauty, usually visit that always popular and universally-known head-quarter of energy, enterprise, and industry—the Furnishing Goods House of Messrs. Union Adams & Co., No. 637 Broadway, two doors below Bleecker-street. As celebrated as this house has ever been for all that is novel, elegant, and excellent in all the various lines connected with its calling since its foundation, it never possessed such a large, varied, and magnificent collection as at the present time. Ladies spend hours looking over the superb display of robes de chambre, made of all the finest and most appropriate fabrics, trimmed and finished with rare artistic taste; also, breakfast-jackets, smoking-jackets, negligé jackets, house coats, railway and carriage-rugs, lap-robes, traveling shawls, richly ornamented umbrellas, canes, and rich fancy goods, selected by the special agents of the house in all the principal cities of Europe during the past few months, and especially designed for this trade.

The furnishing goods, as under-wear, hosiery, gloves, fine shirts, &c., sold by this house, have attained a reputation unsurpassed. The firm are manufacturers as well as importers, and for years their establishment has been admitted to be the most complete in this or any other country.

"If you cannot procure it of Union Adams, you find it nowhere," has long been the reply to the query of "Where can I procure so and so?"—designating some fine article included in the specialties of gentlemen's and ladies' furnishing goods.

Put the name on your tablets, and while making your visits, be sure and call at the great bazaar of Messrs. Union Adams & Co., No. 637 Broadway, as, besides finding the best goods here, the prices will be found moderate and popular.—*Evening Express.*

Half Horse and Half Man.

Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness, and any kind of flesh, bone, or muscle ailment upon man or beast, is cured by CENTAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.—*Advertisement.*

Roebuck's Weather Strips

Protect the interior of your house and office from the cold wind. Leave your orders at ROEBUCK'S, No. 58 Fulton-st., near Cliff.—*Advertisement.*

BEAUTIFUL EMBROIDERY is done with the "Domestic" SEWING-MACHINE; also braiding, never so much worn. The DOMESTIC does everything in the way of sewing with remarkable acceptability; but perhaps its best quality is the ease with which it works. Next comes its reliability. It does not get out of order without ill-usage.

WAREROOMS, (temporarily,) 96 CHAMBERS-ST. and 3 BOND-ST., New-York, and No. 286 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

—*Advertisement.*

HONOR TO THE VETERANS.—Honor also to the inventors whose genius have emancipated the race of women from the drudgery of the needle. Honor above all to a firm which like the Wilson Sewing-machine Company, distributes its machines broadcast throughout the land at prices that even the poor and humble can afford to pay. A first-class machine for fifty dollars! This is the proclamation of the Wilson Sewing-machine Company to the people. Sales-room at No. 707 Broadway, New-York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.—*Advertisement.*

Tan, Sunburn and Freckles are removed by the use of SHERRITT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Extract Cashmere Bouquet.
For the handkerchief.
CASHMERE BOUQUET TOILET SOAP,
MADE BY COLGATE & CO.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

The Side-wheel Steamer Cambridge leaves Pier 27 North River, New-York, at 4 o'clock P. M. for Providence Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Furs.—Choice stock at manufacturers' prices. Call before purchasing. BURKE, Manufacturer, No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Burke's Holiday Styles Dress Hats ready, at popular prices. Seal-skin Caps in variety. BURKE, No. 210 Broadway.

Hear! Hear! Hear!—DELMONICO LITTLE'S SYRUP PECTORAL is a positive cure for all diseases of the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs.

Merry Christmas.—Ladies', Misses', Gents' and Boys' Boots and Shoes and Toilet Slippers at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union-square.

New-York Scroll Works, No. 37 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BOGGS—COLES.—On Wednesday, Dec. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. B. Boggs, D. D., of St. Stephen's Church, Newark, N. J., CHAS. D. BOGGS, son of the officiating clergyman, and CAROLINE M., daughter of Wm. H. Coles, Esq., all of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

DAY—MARTIN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1872, at Ridgewood, N. J., by Rev. Thos. Street, assisted by Rev. C. E. Crane, of Hartford, JAMES E. DAY to MINNIE, daughter of Mrs. L. D. Martin.

JAY—VINTON.—On Thursday, the 12th inst., at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Alex. H. Vinton, D. D., assisted by Rev. Peter A. Jay, Dr. JOHN CLARKSON JAY, Jr., to HARRIETTE ARNOLD, daughter of Major-Gen. D. H. Vinton, U. S. A., and grand-daughter of Mr. D. H. Arnold, of this City.

MEAD—MEAD.—In Greenwich, Conn., Dec. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Charles W. Baird, of Rye, N. Y., EDWIN MEAD, to MARY E., daughter of Charles Mead, Esq., all of Greenwich.

PACKARD—McLANATHAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 11, at Zion Church, Madison-av., by Rev. George Packard, of Lawrence, Mass., CHARLES W. PACKARD, M. D., to ELIZABETH McLANATHAN, niece and adopted daughter of Col. D. F. Watson, of this City.

SLOANE—VANDERBILT.—On Tuesday, Dec. 10, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., assisted by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., WILLIAM D. SLOANE to EMILY THORN, daughter of Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Esq.

WHITING—COLMAN.—On Thursday, 12th inst., at St. Andrew's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Chas. G. Adams, LUCIE H. COLMAN, of Brooklyn, to H. AUGUSTUS WHITING, of San Francisco. No cards.

DIED.

BUTLER.—At Lake View, N. J., on Thursday, 12th inst., MELISSA B. WARING, wife of James Butler, formerly of this City.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Lake View, N. J., at 11½ A. M. Saturday, 14th inst. Train leaves foot of Chambers-st., per Erie Railroad, at 10 A. M., returning at 2 P. M.

BOLTON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 10, after a lingering illness, LAURA E., wife of James Clinton Bolton and daughter of the late Theodore B. Tallmadge.

Funeral at her late residence, Westfield, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 13, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 12 o'clock.

COVERT.—At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, 11th inst., AURELIA WIDDER, daughter of Frances T. and the late Jacob F. Covert, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Church, Rahway, N. J., on Friday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

EMANUEL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 11, ELEANOR, relict of the late Michael Emanuel, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 105 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

HAVEN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, LOUIS GOODY, youngest son of the late S. L. and Alice B. Haven.

Funeral services at No. 122 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, on Friday morning, at 9½ o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

JONES.—On Monday, Dec. 9, JULIA M. JONES, widow of the late William Jones and daughter of Elias Starr, formerly of Danbury, Conn.

Funeral at Kingston, N. Y., on Friday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MACY.—In Brooklyn, Thursday morning, Dec. 12, CHARLES T. MACY, aged 25 years.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his father-in-law, James W. Emery, No. 250 Washington-st., at 2 P. M. Sunday, Dec. 15. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Portsmouth, N. H., for interment.

McGLOIN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, 11th inst., JOHN McGLOIN, aged 34.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 512 2d-av., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, 13th inst.

NASON.—On Wednesday, 11th inst., at Montclair, N. J., in the 57th year of his age, JOSEPH NASON, of the firm of Joseph Nason & Co., New-York, and formerly of the firm of Walworth, Nason & Co., Boston.

The remains will be taken to Boston for interment. Funeral services will be held at his late residence in Montclair, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 12, at 3½ P. M. Carriages will await the arrival of 2 P. M. train, from foot of Barclay-st. Return trains at 5 and 5:55 P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

NOBLE.—At his residence in New-Milford, Conn., Dec. 11, GEORGE H. NOBLE, in the 59th year of his age.

PRENTICE.—On the 12th of December, WM. JAMES, youngest son of Robert and Catharine Prentice, aged 3 years, 3 months, and 3 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

REYNOLDS.—At Cole, Iowa, Dec. 3, ARCHIE HOWELL, only child of Willson M. and Kate L. Reynolds, in the 2d year of his age.

REID.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 12, EMMA, eldest daughter of George W. and Cornelia A. Reid.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her father, near the south-st. Depot, Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TITUS.—At Marysville, Cal., twelfth month, third, WALTER R., son of Robert W. and Esther L. Titus, of disease of the kidneys, in his 23d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house, Westbury, Long Island, Seventh day, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Westbury, Long Island, Railroad depot on arrival of 9½ A. M. train from James-slip.

WEBSTER.—Dec. 11, 1872, at the Lenox House, MARY E. WEBSTER, eldest daughter of the late E. W. and Maria Sage Webster, of Matanzas, Island of Cuba.

Funeral services as above, on Friday, 13th instant, at 11 A. M. The remains will be taken to Middletown, Conn., for interment.

WETTERAU.—At No. 235 East 50th-st., FANNY PITCHETT, wife of John B. Wetterau.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOLCOTT.—On fourth day, twelfth month, the 11th, GEORGE F. WOLCOTT, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on sixth day, 13th, at his late residence, No. 428 West 21st-st., at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery on seventh day morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAMPAGNES.—THE WELL-ESTEEMED qualities.

SHERRIES, pale, gold, brown, dry, fruity, &c.

CLARETS, good table wines, and wines of grand vintages.

CORDIALS, Dutch, from the oldest and only high-reputed house in Amsterdam.

LIQUORS—Cognacs, Rums, Scotch Whiskies, &c.

STILTON CHEESE, in tins and bladders.

FRENCH PEAS, beautiful natural green, delicious, haricot verts, champignons, &c.

EUROPEAN FRUITS—Apricots, Cherries, assorted, &c. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Union-square.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $20; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
Orders filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Grand extraordinary drawing. Whole tickets, $80. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st. Post-office box No. 4,685, New-York.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.—A meeting of the depositors will be held at the Sinclair House, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By order of the Committee.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will again be at his consultation rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Dec. 17.

COMMISSIONERS FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Call the attention of buyers to the following list of superb Books:

ROME. By FRANCIS WEY. Illustrated with 345 Engravings on Wood. Folio morocco. Price $50.

THE LITTLE PEOPLE OF THE SNOW. By WM. CULLEN BRYANT. With 40 exquisite Engravings. Cloth, gilt, price $3; morocco, $8.

THE LEATHER STOCKING TALES. By JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. 1 vol., 8vo. With 40 Illustrations by Darley. Cloth, gilt, price $4.

THE STORY OF THE FOUNTAIN. By WM. CULLEN BRYANT. With 42 Illustrations. 1 vol. 8vo. Cloth, gilt, price $5; morocco, $9.

THE SONG OF THE SOWER. By WM. CULLEN BRYANT. With 42 Illustrations. Cloth, gilt, price $5; morocco, $9.

THE AMERICAN TOUR OF BROWN, JONES, AND ROBINSON. Being the History of what they Saw and Did in the United States, Canada, and Cuba. By TOBY. With 137 Illustrations. 1 vol., 4to. Price $2.

THE CIRCLING YEAR. Illustrated from "The Leisure Hour." Beautiful Chromos and Wood Engravings. Imperial 8vo. Cloth, gilt edges. Price $6.

HOLBEIN AND HIS TIME. By Dr. ALFRED WOLTMAN. Illustrated with 60 Engravings. 8vo. Cloth, price $10; morocco, $15.

THE POET AND PAINTER. With 50 Illustrations on Steel. Cloth extra, price $12; morocco, extra, $20.

WOOD-SIDE AND SEA-SIDE. Beautifully Illustrated. Cloth extra, price $5; morocco, antique, $7.

HOUSEHOLD BOOK OF POETRY. (The.) By CHAS. A. DANA. Illustrated with Steel Engravings. Cloth, gilt, price $5; morocco, antique, $10.

BRYANT'S POEMS. Red-Line Edition. With 24 Illustrations. Cloth, price $3 50; half calf, $5 50; morocco, $7.

ITALIAN PICTURES. Drawn with Pen and Pencil. Profusely Illustrated. Imperial 8vo. Cloth, gilt. Price $4.

LEVER'S WORKS. Uniform English edition. 21 vols., 12mo. Half calf, price $42.

WAVERLY NOVELS. Black's Edition. Illustrated with 204 Steel Engravings. 25 vols., 8vo. Half calf, extra, price $100; full calf, extra, $125; half morocco, marbled edges, $120; half morocco, gilt edges, $130; tree calf, $160; morocco, extra, $175.

——Containing most of the Wood-cuts in the Abbotsford edition, and numerous Steel Engravings, 48 vols., 16mo. Half calf, extra, price $140; full calf, extra, $175.

——Centenary Edition. Illustrated with Vignettes and Frontispieces. 25 vols., 12mo. Half calf, price $67 50; full calf, $80.

——Cheap Popular Edition. Illustrated. 6 vols., small 8vo. Half calf, price $21.

A Complete Catalogue of Illustrated and Standard Works, suitable for Presents, sent to any address on application.

READY THIS DAY.
GARNERED SHEAVES.
The complete poetical works of
J. G. HOLLAND. (Timothy Titcomb.)
RED LINE EDITION.

Printed on tinted paper, with sixteen full-page illustrations, and a new portrait of the author on steel. 1 vol., small 4to, 402 pages. Cloth. Price, $4; morocco, $7 50.

This volume comprises "Bitter Sweet," "Kathrina," and the "Marble Prophecy," with the miscellaneous poems lately issued. The thousands to whom these poems are already as household words will give them a cordial welcome in this very attractive form.

The above work sent, post-paid, on receipt of price.
SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

ART NOTICE.

The Messrs. LEAVITT beg to announce that they will open for exhibition, at their Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, FRIDAY, Dec. 13, a fine COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS AND WATER-COLORS, comprising choice examples by celebrated FOREIGN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS.

FOREIGN.

Ed. Frere—Casanova—David Col—Girardet—Huguet—Kruseman—Meyer Von Bremen—Shaefels—Dupré—Ziem—Cermak—De Jonghe—Moormans—Etcend—Lencir—Rebonet—Jacque—Rousseau—Verboeckhoven—Thom—Baisin—Richter—Rivoire—Vibert—Madrazo—Koek-Koek—C. Brun—G. H. Boughton—H. May, &c., &c.

AMERICAN.

J. W. Casilear—S. R. Gifford—A. D. Shattuck—T. Addison Richards—W. S. Mount—W. Oddie—A. B. Durand—George Inness—W. H. Beard—J. H. Beard—J. F. Kensett—W. Whittredge—J. A. Suydam—Henry Peters Gray—J. S. Lazarus—Wm. Hart—J. G. Brevoort—W. Ranney—D. Johnson—A. F. Tait—W. T. Richards—A. F. Bellows—S. Coleman—W. F. De Haas, &c., &c.

This COLLECTION will remain on exhibition day and evening, and will be sold by auction, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 20 and 21, at 7½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

This sale will be held at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

POLE ON WHIST.

A very remarkable and instructive little English work on the game of Whist. Every card-player ought to have a copy. *_* Price $1. G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, Madison-square, New-York.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.

55,752 BEAUTIFUL JUVENILE BOOKS AT YOUR PRICE.
28,762 MAGNIFICENT GIFT-BOOKS AT OUR PRICE.
112,482 MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS AT ANY PRICE.

Bibles, Prayer-books, Stereoscopic Views, almost given away. Catalogues Nos. 31 and 32 free; send stamp. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 3 Beekman-st., opposite new Post-office.

HOLMES * * * * HARLAND.

"Edna Browning," by Mary J. Holmes, and "True as Steel," by Marion Harland, are the two most popular novels of the year. *_* G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, Madison-square, New-York.

TWELVE VIEWS OF HEAVEN.

A new book by twelve distinguished divines. Just published, and attracting great attention. Eighteen thousand copies sold. *_* Price $1 50. G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, Madison-square, New-York.

MORNING GLORIES—ALCOTT

This delightful little book, by Louisa Alcott, author of "Little Women," is selling immensely. Children are crazy about it. *_* Price $1 50. G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, Madison-square, New-York.

HAND-BOOKS OF SOCIETY.

The best books of the sort ever printed, for self-improvement are "Habits of Good Society," "Art of Conversation," and "Writing, Reading, and Speaking." *_* G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, Madison-square.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, and Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting of the Association will be held at Head-quarters, No. 447 4th-av., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock.

A. F. MAN, President.

SAMUEL M. COX, Secretary.

The Executive Committee will meet at 7 o'clock prompt. JOHN R. LAWRENCE, Chairman.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of this Association will be held at No. 98 2d-av., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

ROBERT B. BOYD, President.

T. W. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

The Wintry storms and freezing nights of the season will remind all those who have homes and shelter and friends of the thousands of poor children in New-York who shiver, half-clad, in cold garrets, or wander hungry and homeless through the streets, or who creep bare-footed through the snow to the Industrial Schools.

The Children's Aid Society has taken under its charge for many years thousands of the needy and homeless children of this City. It desires to make a happy season for those who have few pleasures, and the Christmas Holidays should especially be a time of good will to these unfortunate little ones.

If the fortunate will help, it will provide good dinners and pleasant festivals for these children of poverty, numbering several thousands, in its Industrial Schools and Lodging-Houses; it will distribute shoes to the barefooted and garments to half-clad boys and girls. Above all, it will give a home to the homeless.

Fifty dollars will provide three homeless children with a home. Who will make a Christmas present of a home?

Fifty dollars will provide a school of fifty children with warm dinners for a month. Who will help to feed the hungry?

It is earnestly asked that the children of Sunday-schools and day-schools would remember these little ones who have no home or friends.

Gifts of provisions and clothing may be sent to the Central Office, No. 19 East 4th-st., New-York, or will be called for if the address be forwarded.

Donations of money may be inclosed to either of the undersigned. If they are in checks or Post-office orders they can be made payable to the order of J. E. Williams, Treasurer.

WILLIAM A. BOOTH, President, No. 100 Wall-st.

J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, Metropolitan National Bank, No. 108 Broadway.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary, No. 19 East 4th-st., New-York.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

There were, during the past year, in our five Lodging-houses 12,420 different boys and girls; 146,373 meals and 162,705 lodgings were supplied. In the twenty-one Day and fifteen Evening Industrial Schools were 9,217 children, who were taught, and partly fed and clothed. Three thousand four hundred and sixty-one were sent to good homes, mainly in the West. Total number under charge of the Society during the year, 25,498. There have been 5,0[illegible] orphans in the Lodging-houses, and 949 were provided with homes.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Thursday, Dec. 12, Muller, Wilkins & Co. sold at public auction two building lots, in size each 25 by 100, situate on the east side of Madison-avenue, 50.5 feet north of Seventy-fourth-street, for $18,000 apiece, the purchaser being Benjamin Lehmaier. The same firm also sold, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, M. M. Budlong, Esq., referee, one lot, 16.6 by 100.5, with a four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house, not yet entirely finished, thereon, situate on the north side of East Fifty-eighth-street, 155.6 feet west of Lexington-avenue, for $18,400, which sum includes the amount of mortgage and interest, ($11,750.) The purchaser was A. A. Low. A house adjoining this property, similar in all respects, was sold last week under a Court order, and brought $19,777. No other business was transacted.

Today, at the Exchange, the following auctions will occur at which the real estate noted will be offered: By Joseph McGuire, at a Supreme Court sale, three lots, with buildings, on the west side of Avenue A, 30 feet north of Twentieth-street, the lots together forming a plot in size 50 by 96. By James M. Miller, at a Supreme Court sale, a house and lot on the north side of East Thirty-second-street, 237 feet east of Second-avenue, lot 17 by 100.5, and by E. P. Fairchild, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, plot No. 125 of the Dyckman estate, containing about 3 lots, situate at the junction of Nagle-avenue and Hillside-street, in size 179.6 by 247.8 by 27 by 280.

V. K. Stevenson & Son, No. 11 Pine-street, and No. 88 Fifth-avenue, report having recently sold at private contract the four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, 25 by 65 by 100, No. 609 Fifth-avenue, south-east corner of Forty-ninth-street, for $120,000; purchaser, Mr. C. F. Chickering.

Bliss, Hoame & Co., No. 8 Pine-street, also report having recently, at private sale, disposed of a desirable country residence, embracing four acres of land, with large house, stable, and other buildings thereon, located at Chester Hill, near Mount Vernon, Westchester County, for $44,000.

At the Exchange, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, Muller, Wilkins & Co., at a stock auction, sold the following securities, at the percentage prices annexed. The report was received yesterday, but too late for insertion:

$16,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 6 per cent. only Mortgage Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1875, interest April and October, 98.

$5,000 New-York Central Railroad Six Per cent. Subscription Bonds, due May 1, 1883, interest May and November, 87½.

$4,000 New-York and Erie Railroad 2d Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1879, interest March and September, 97½.

$11,000 New-York and Erie Railroad 3d Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, due March 1, 1883, interest March and September, 96½.

260 shares Bank of America, $100 each, 151½.

200 shares Merchants' Bank of New-York, $50 each, [illegible].

150 shares Merchants' Bank of Savannah, $100 each, [illegible].

252 shares Bank of the Republic, $100 each, 110½.

250 shares American Exchange Bank, $100 each, 108@109.

30 shares Great Western Insurance Company, $100 each, 98.

77 shares Great Western Insurance Company, $100 each, 82¼@82.

40 shares Columbia Insurance Company, $50 each, 82.

249 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, $50 each, 212.

20 shares Harlem Gas-light Company, $50 each, 151.

100 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, 135½.

100 shares Bank of the Manhattan Company, $50 each, 153.

9 shares Marine National Bank, $100 each, 169¼.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Dec. 12, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

2 lots, Madison-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 74th-st., each 25x100, $18,000 each $36,000

1 4-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone h. and l., East 58th-st., n. s., 155.6 ft. w. of Lexington-av., lot 16.6x100.5, house unfinished 18,400

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Broome-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Cannon-st., 25x100, husband to wife $5,000

Broadway, e. s., Nos. 542, 544, leasehold 200,000

Houston-st., No. 330, 23.8x86.6, wife to husband 17,000

North Moore-st., n. s., No. 103, infant's share 500

27th-st., n. s., 312 ft. e. of 2d-av., 22.1x98.9, h. and l. 10,000

30th-st., n. s., indefinite 7,000

[illegible]

Lexington-av., e. s., 80.2 ft. n. of 23d-st., 20x91.4 23,500

24th-av., s. w. corner of 66th-st., 25x75; 65th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x80 14,350

LEASES RECORDED.

Centre-st., No. 231, and Grand-st., Nos. 160 and 162, 5 years, per year $4,000

Park-place, n. w. corner of College-place, basement, 5 years, per year 1,350

2d-av., No. 1,542, 6¼ years, per year 2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF FOUR LOTS, south-east corner of 7th-av. and 57th-st. Price $130,000.

ALSO,

A fine plot of eight lots on 118th-st., through to 119th-st., 100x200, and very close to 6th-av. Price $50,000.

ALSO,

On 112th-st., a valuable plot of about eight and a half lots, very near 5th-av. Price $55,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND PARK AVS.—No. 556 5th-av., decorated and furnished in the most elegant manner; No. 61 Park-av., now being decorated; price low, terms easy. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—A CORner, 100x102, with the improvements on 21st-st., West side. Apply to CHAMBERS & HANNA, No. 655 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—MERCER, NEAR BROOME, 50 x100 feet; very lucrative purchase. Address THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 155 West 21st-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE.—THE subscribers, Commissioners of the estate of Jas. P. Gotiss, deceased, will sell at public sale on the premises, on THURSDAY, Dec. 26, 1872, at Liberty Corner, Somerset County, N. J., four houses and lots, situated in the village; sixteen choice building lots, also in the village, 100x200 feet; a ten acre field adjoining the above, also nicely situated for building lots. This property is two miles from Lyons Station, on West Line Railroad; daily stage to and from the station; sale will commence at 12 o'clock; carriages will be at the station on the day of sale to meet the 9:10 A. M. train from New-York; persons wishing to view the property before the day of sale, may notify either of the Commissioners, and they will be met at station. If the above day should be stormy, sale will take place next fair day.

DANIEL ANNIN,
J. D. VAN DEVEER, } Commissioners.
GEO. M. BALDWIN,

AT JERSEY CITY.—FOR SALE AT A bargain, a magnificent four-story, basement and sub-cellar, brown-stone mansion, 25x80; lot 25x125; eighteen large rooms, two bath-rooms; house in complete order and elegantly finished in first-class style throughout; tiled halls, burglar alarm, &c.; splendid location, only five blocks from Cortlandt and Desbrosses street Ferries. This is one of the finest houses in the city; will be sold before Dec. 15, 1872, for $16,000; terms to suit purchaser. Call and see it.

J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer,
No. 37 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

Send stamp for circular.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN New-Canaan, Conn., known as the Olmstead Place; 100 acres ridge land, large house, twelve rooms, two barns, two carriage-houses, wood and wash houses, hennery, &c.; 700 feet above sea level; commanding extensive views of Long Island, the Sound, from Greenwich to Bridgeport, and the surrounding country; two hours from city, via New-York and New-Haven and New-Canaan Railroads. Price $16,000; terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Owners proposing to offer their real estate for sale are respectfully informed that we give special attention to the above-named section. We invite the co-operation of purchasers and sellers. The sale of large place a specialty.

F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 20 Broadway.

References by permission: Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOUR ACRES NEAR MORRISANIA—TO brewers, manufacturers, or for a residence; this is the cheapest piece of ground in Westchester County; located where property is rapidly rising in value.

G. W. DITCHETT, No. 3 New Chambers-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA-STORE, Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Vesey-st., corner of Church, now occupied by the United States Tea Company. Possession 1st February next. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 20 Vesey-st., Room No. 4.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE stores, Nos. 477 and 479 Broome-st., each six stories and basement, with all the latest improvements; also, the house, No. 752 5th-av., between 57th and 58th sts. Apply to JACOB WEEKS, No. 212 Bowery.

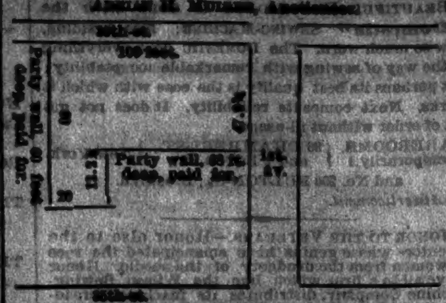
DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE IN 38th-st., near Park-av., will be rented for the Winter or longer. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.



ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, THURSDAY, DEC. 19, 1872, At 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, the following-described real estate:

FIRST-AVENUE.—The plot of land situate on the north-west corner of 1st-av. and 28th-st.

Dimensions as per diagram above. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage, with privilege of paying off on sixty days' notice.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

LODI PRINT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, and machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned.

NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 52 Leonard-st., New-York City.

The foregoing sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee Lodi Print Works.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF adults, till May 1, a fully-furnished house of medium size; Lexington and 6th avs., 18th and 40th sts.; references exchanged. Address D. S., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 23d-st.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $847,500

FOR THE

DEFICIENCY IN THE SINKING FUND,

UNDER

Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 13, 1864, and in accordance with section three of article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER INST., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of

Eight Hundred and Forty-seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars,

for which transferable Certificates of Stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, either Registered or Coupon, at the option of the purchaser, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, to the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 1st day of January next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of January next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of July and January, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Dec. 5, 1872.

ALLEN C. BEACH, Lieutenant-Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS, Controller.
G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES, Treasurer.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Attorney-General.

GUARANTEED BONDS ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND FORT WAYNE RAILROAD CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, AND THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Price 92 1-2 and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

92 1-2 AND INTEREST.

This is the second City of the State, both as to population and commercial importance, and is growing rapidly.

Its Bonds are a first-class security.

For sale by

George Opdyke & Co.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

Bonds of City of St. Paul, Minn.,

8 Per Cent., Semi-Annual Interest.

FOR SALE BY

FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
NO. 22 PINE-ST.

All due bonds or interest coupons of City of St. Paul will be redeemed on presentation in City of New-York.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY for sale.

GEORGE K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS, DUE 1902.

Until further notice the Bonds remaining on hand can be obtained, at par and interest, by application to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st. The Bonds are for $1,000 each, bearing date Nov. 1, 1872, and payable in thirty years, with interest coupons attached, due May 1 and Nov. 1, free of all State and United States taxes, with the right of conversion at any time between Nov. 1, 1875, and Nov. 1, 1877, at par, into the capital stock of the Company; with a provision that, should the Company hereafter execute a mortgage to secure the payment of any other of its obligations, these Bonds shall be included in such mortgage. The Bonds can either be registered in the name of the owner, or pass as "Bearer" Bonds, as desired, from time to time.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
ADAM NORRIE,
BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON, } Finance Committee.
JAS. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,
SIDNEY DILLON.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, for the election of directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 119 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Dec. 26, 1872. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Saturday, the 14th inst., until the morning of the 27th inst.

DEC. 12. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 23 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1872.

THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER of registered bonds will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, to prepare for the payment by check of the semi-annual interest due Jan. 1, 1873.

The payment will be made, as heretofore, by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books, a gold check for the amount of interest due.

All bondholders who have changed their address since July 1, 1872, are requested to send their present address to this office immediately.

The books will be reopened on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1873.

A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 44 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE AND REDEMPTION BONDS OF THE Springfield and Illinois South-eastern Railway.

Road 228 miles long, entirely completed and equipped. First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds. Only $18,000 per mile. Interest payable semi-annually at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York.

PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This Road has a Traffic Guarantee from the well-known "Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway," by which it is estimated that from One Hundred to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of these Bonds will be redeemed by lot at par and accrued interest each year, giving the fortunate holder 10 per cent. profit, besides 7 per cent. interest upon the investment.

We invite the attention of Capitalists and Investors to this security as a particularly desirable and safe one, and should be glad to furnish Pamphlets and Maps, and full particulars upon written or personal application.

We have also for sale a small balance of the quarterly Coupon 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the "LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY" of Indiana, a completed Road, running for twelve miles through the CELEBRATED BLOCK COAL FIELD.

Government Bonds and all marketable securities taken in exchange at the market rates.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R. 7 PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

Issue, $20,000 per mile. Subscriptions to the Capital Stock over $2,000,000. Road runs through a populous and rich agricultural district from Oswego to Lewiston, on the Niagara River, with branches to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge. Connects at either end with leading Trunk Lines; is admirably located for securing large and profitable local and through business; 45 miles of track already laid; and whole length, 150 miles, under contract to be finished within ensuing year. Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

We commend the above loan as one of the most reliable and attractive on the market. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, coupon and registered. Interest payable April and October, in New-York or London. This road now making rapid progress toward completion, is the western end of the NEW AIR LINE from Chicago to Buffalo, with the best business connections at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Buffalo.

Pamphlets and full information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow five per cent. interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale the following:

$41,000 WHITE COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
25,000 JOHNSON COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
25,000 PULASKI COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
25,000 ALEXANDER COUNTY, 8 p. c., 20 yrs.
25,000 CAIRO CITY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
15,000 CARMI TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
14,000 GRAYVILLE TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.

The interest on these bonds is paid by the State Treasurer in New-York, and by the laws governing their issue, they are made as safe as State Bonds.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
NO. 70 WILLIAM-ST.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the following Companies, bearing the traffic guarantee of the Great Western Railway Company, of Canada, are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been applied from traffic to the 31st October, 1872, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of such at so much than par, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office, at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 15th day of January, 1873:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company .... $4,810 [illegible]

Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company .... 4,353 [illegible]

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.

Dec. 1, 1872. Great Western Railroad, of Canada.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK FREAR-STONE COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at their office, No. 348 Broadway, Dec. 18, 1872.

The polls will be open from 3 until 4 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 18th inst., inclusive.

CHARLES W. DARLING, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has made application for the renewal of certificate No. 1,367 for eight (8) shares of old stock of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, issued to James T. Sherman, and dated the 19th day of November, 1866, the same having been lost or destroyed. CALEB S. GREEN, Executor of James T. Sherman, deceased.

Dated DEC. 1, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS.

$3,500,000.

This is an EAST AND WEST ROAD, RUNNING ON THE FORTIETH PARALLEL FROM INDIANAPOLIS, IND., TO DECATUR, ILL., 152 miles, through the richest agricultural and mineral country of both States, and connecting at terminus with the GREAT THROUGH ROUTES to the East and West.

It is the only East and West Road in a belt averaging thirty miles wide, and passes through the best part of the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, in which the COMPANY OWNS 2,800 ACRES OF BLOCK COAL LANDS. It owns, also, 30,000 acres of Farming Lands.

The Company is building this road with cash furnished by the shareholders, aided by liberal donations along the line.

EIGHTY-FIVE miles, completing the Western Division, Montezuma to Decatur, and opening the Coal Fields, will be finished, equipped, and running in January next; the remainder of the line in season to move the crops in 1873.

The following well-known bankers and capitalists are large stockholders in the Company:

W. H. GUION, (of WILLIAMS & GUION;) SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. & W. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO., and PAUL S. FORBES, of New-York; BENJ. E. BATES, of Boston; HENRY LEWIS, of Philadelphia; and GEO. M. PULLMAN, of Chicago.

Bonds, $1,000 each, payable in thirty years, principal and interest in Gold, free of Government tax. Sinking Fund 2½ per cent. on gross earnings.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest by the Financial Agents of the Company, (of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained.)

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 14 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western EXTENSION RAILWAY.

7 PER CENT. GOLD.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

Sales of these bonds TO INVESTORS during the month of November were $537,000. The Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Road, from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, HAS BEEN IN OPERATION TWO YEARS, and its net earnings are sufficient to guarantee punctual payment on all the obligations of the Company, including the bonds on the Extension of 217 miles, and which, it is estimated, will have when completed an income larger than that of the old road at the present time.

The whole will be completed during 1873, making a trunk line, under one corporation, of 420 miles in a section not surpassed by any in the West.

It is seldom so strong a security is offered at the low price of 90 AND INTEREST.

We recommend these Bonds as one of the most desirable securities in the market to all investors, and especially to banks, insurance companies, and for the use of trust funds.

All having large investments to make are invited to go over the line and make personal examination.

Pamphlets, maps, &c., furnished on application.

Turner Brothers,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived at this office until 1 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., for the purchase of the following Seven per Cent. Loans of the City of Brooklyn, viz.:

1. $210,000 Deficiency Bonds of 1872, due November, 1873.

2. $50,000 South Seventh street Bonds, due in yearly installments of $4,000 from 1873 to 1880.

3. $40,000 Central-avenue Sewer Bonds, due in 1882.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and state price offered in addition to accrued interest.

No proposals at less than par will be entertained.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 160 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, 1872, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. BUCKLEY, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

FROM THIS DATE THE FOURTH NAtional Bank is the depository and only financial agent of the State of Georgia in the City of New-York, where matured State Bonds can be exchanged for Seven per Cent. Redemption Bonds, and semi-annual currency coupons paid at maturity.

N. L. ANGIER, State Treasurer of Georgia.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1872.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred and Common stocks of this Company, respectively, payable at this office on and after the 26th inst., to the stockholders of record, at the closing of the books, on the 14th inst.

The transfer-books will reopen on the morning of the 30th inst.

C. R. MARVIN, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, CORNER 42D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF $5 PER SHARE HAS this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office only on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 11 to Jan. 2, both days inclusive.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 21st inst., and reopened on the morning of the 4th day of January.

JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Grand Central Depot,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., on the preferred and common stock, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M.; Dec. 20, 1872, and opened on the morning of 10 A. M., Jan. 3, 1873.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.

For terms, &c., send for circular.

TRENOR'S DANCING ACADEMY, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-Square.

Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any dance, such as the REDOWA WALTZ, GLIDE WALTZ, &c. For days and hours, send or call for circulars.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN E. MINER, Auctioneer.—Sales-rooms, Nos. 35 Chambers and No. 27 Reade sts.

BY ALLEN E. MINER & BRO.,
ON FRIDAY, DEC. 13,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE, NO. 786 5TH-AV., CORNER 60TH-ST., OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER BY MARCOTTE AND OTHER BEST CITY MAKERS FOR THE PRESENT OWNER.

MEDALLION AND HOLLAND CARPETS, REAL BRONZE CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES, FINE ARTISTIC BRONZES, MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, BILLIARD TABLE IN SATIN AND ROSE-WOOD, BY PHELAN & COLLENDER, COMPLETE, &c., &c.

PARLORS.—Holland carpets, superb book-case, extra size, of various woods, and plate glass; mantel glasses, unique Byzantine frames, designed by Merald; heavy satin brocade curtains, elegant rose-wood parlor furniture, en suite, inlaid with marqueterie and bronze medallion, covered in blue and drab satin brocatelle; superb cabinet of rosewood, inlaid, gilt, with medallions, cost $1,200; rose-wood marqueterie inlaid centre and side tables; do. pedestals, fine bronze figures, rich marble and bronze mantel set, with vases.

DINING-ROOM.—Of hard-wood, black-walnut extension dining-table, superb extra size buffet, do. chairs, covered in leather; French porcelain dinner-set, extra size; crystal cut glassware in variety, plate, &c.

BEDROOMS.—Superb bedroom suites, in black-walnut and marqueterie, with porcelain medallions, armoires-à-glace, Turkish chairs and lounges, lady's secretary, beds and bedding, of first quality, made to order; mantel sets and figures in bronze, vases, &c.

TWO MAGNIFICENT AND CURIOUS REAL BRONZE JAPANESE VASES, BELIEVED TO BE THE FINEST AND MOST ARTISTIC IN THIS COUNTRY, FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE LATE BARON DE RIVIERE, WITH PEDESTALS.

HALLS.—Velvet carpets, black-walnut hall stand and chairs, &c.

Also, the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

ALSO,

ABOUT FIFTY SUPERB PICTURES BY CELEBRATED FOREIGN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS, VIZ.:

Sam Coleman, W. Hart,
W. T. Richards, V. Nelig,
S. Gay, W. Morris, of London;
Shayer, of London; Sheffelars,
Theo. Frere, Laren, of London,
and others of equal celebrity.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.—Office and Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office; Horse Auction Branch, Nos. 130 to 144 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

FINE OIL-PAINTINGS AT AUCTION, for account of whom it may concern, to pay advances and charges, by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, On THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, At their Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st.

Among the collection, will be found works of the following American and foreign artists:

G. W. Nicholson, G. Foster, Ernest Osseria,
S. Canabini, H. Schurs, Vermulien,
E. Beaulieu, Van Severdonk, Robie,
Le Clair, J. C. Wiggins, Cafferty,
Lippus, Nichols, Diaz,
Brale, Schreck, R. D. Lewis,

And many others of equal celebrity.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, elegant Mirrors, Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine, brocatel and lace Curtains, velvet and Wilton Carpets, Silver and Silver-plated Ware, Oil Paintings, superior carved rosewood and black-walnut Parlor, Library, and Dining-room Furniture, Armor, Cabinets, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell on FRIDAY, Dec. 13, a very large and choice assortment of Furniture, which will be removed from a family in 5th-av. to the auction-rooms, No. 33 East 13th-st., near Broadway. All this furniture has been made to order by one of the best City makers, and the piano by Nunns & Clark; six or eight large French-plate Mirrors, one superior Parlor Organ, &c., &c. More full particulars Friday morning, when catalogues will be ready.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, FRIDAY, Dec. 13, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 200 kegs Almeria Grapes, ex steamers; 2,500 halfs prime old crop London Layers and Layers; 200 bags Walnuts, 50 bags Naples Walnuts, 1,000 packages Malaga Raisins, 250 boxes Malaga Lemons.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY THIERMANN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of W. D. Hennen, Esq., No. 8 New-street, or at Messrs. Kuchler, Gail & Co., No. 125 Water-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1872.

PETER F. W. THIERMANN,
GEORGE J. KUCHLER,
jy12-lawGmF* Executors of H. Thiermann.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PARAN STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of the estate, Apartment House, Broadway, Twenty-seventh-street, and Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1872.

MARIETTA R. STEVENS, Executrix.
JOHN L. MELCHER, } Executors.
CHARLES G. STEVENS,

d6-lawGmF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHONSE PEBIER, late of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 11 Murray-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 12th day of December, 1872.

THEODORE FABST,
HENRY ESCH,
d13-lawGmF* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. POOLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to T. C. CRONIN, Esq., at his law offices, Nos. 185 and 187 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1872.

ELIZA POOLER, Administratrix.
VICTOR VILLAUME, Administrator.

s6-lawGmF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES KELSEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 22 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1872.

BENJAMIN A. HEGEMAN,
Executor of Charles Kelsey, deceased.

s13-lawGmF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robt. C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WALDO, late of the City of New-York, late merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Mortimer Porter, No. 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of October, 1872.

FRANCIS W. MORSE,
o11-lawGmF* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of LUKE H. HOLMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to John Van Arsdale, Executor, at his residence at No. 8 East 31st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of September, 1872.

s20lawGmF* CHAS. P. HOLMES, Executor.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ASSETS $6,334,364 24

Present rate of Interest Six per Cent.

Money deposited now will bear interest from January 1.

Interest computed from the first of each month and is paid or credited on balance on hand on the last days of June and December of each year.

Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st. Banking hours, EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

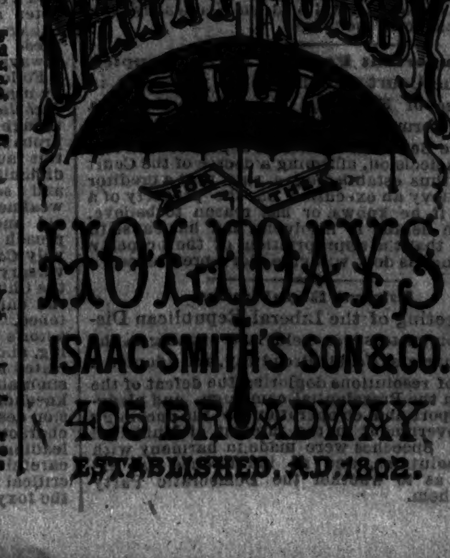
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $10,358,379 88.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.

ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.



SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 225 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH AND GERMAN Office, No. 831 6th-av., can be found first-class French cooks, nurses, chamber-maids, waitresses, &c.; also, waiters and valets.

ALL LADIES WISHING GOOD, RELIABLE help of any nationality, for City or country, can be supplied immediately at WALKER'S, No. 126 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat, tidy, and competent young girl; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or will make herself useful in any capacity; has no objection to the country; two good City references; ladies can be seen. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—By a very neat Welsh Protestant girl; understands her duties thoroughly; will be generally useful in a house; will give excellent recommendations. Call at No. 126 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT professed chamber-maid; has lived in some of the best families in the City; ladies are to be seen. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young girl as chamber-maid; would assist with the washing and ironing if required. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 353 5th-av., from 9 till 2.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid or laundress in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 423 West 19th-st.

COOK AND TO ASSIST WITH WASHING and ironing.—By a tidy, respectable woman; thoroughly understands her work in every branch; is an excellent bread, biscuit, pie and cake maker and baker; will give excellent recommendations; prefers the country. Call at No. 126 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY TWO Protestant girls to go together; one as first-class cook; understands boning and cooking in all its branches; the other as first-class laundress, waitress or chamber-maid; good City references. Call for two days at No. 427 East 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH young woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, serving party dinners, &c.; highly recommended by last employer; only left on account of breaking up housekeeping; City or country. Apply at 446 6th-av.

COOK.—TO DO COARSE WASHING ONLY.—By a respectable and competent middle-aged woman, with excellent City references for sobriety, honesty, and competency; ladies can be seen. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a neat, tidy, and competent woman; honest, sober, and trustworthy; a good plain cook; an excellent washer and ironer; has first-class City recommendations. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK; THOROUGHLY understands her business in all its branches, unexcelled; City references; ladies are to be seen. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook, who understands all kinds of cooking, French and English; boning, larding; is an excellent baker and first-rate pastry cook; best of testimonials. Apply at No. 437 6th-av., 26th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, or to assist in Washing.—By a very respectable Protestant young woman; is a very good family cook and baker, also a good laundress; best references; country or City. Apply at No. 229 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A SMART, CAPABLE GIRL TO do cooking or general housework; will be found a neat, economical, and reliable servant; a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; City or country; references given. Apply at 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a well-recommended, tidy young woman; is competent in every respect; has no objections to be willing and useful in a family; a good home and moderate pay expected. Call at 126 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; good bread-maker; good City reference from last place. Call at office, No. 771 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; the best of City reference. Call at No. 409 East 26th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker, accustomed to the best work, wants a few more customers by the day in private families; best of reference. Apply at No. 345 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., one stairs up, back room.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No. 3 Bleecker-st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK OR NURSE.—BY A clean, tidy, respectable girl, lately arrived; is very fond of children; is willing to be generally useful; a good home rather than large wages preferred; can be well recommended. Call at No. 126 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—TO DO GENERAL house-work in a small private family, by a neat, tidy young woman. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 38 West 26th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house-work, or to mind children. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton, at M. Hild's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman, fully competent in every branch of her business; a very desirable family servant, and has City references from some of our leading families. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND laundress, or fine washing, or chamber-work and washing.—By a German young woman; very capable and highly recommended; excellent laundress, flute and all fine work; superior chamber-maid and waitress, or will do house-work. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; lady she lived with will give a personal recommendation, as well as a written one. Apply at No. 446 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED COLored laundress, solicits washing to do at home; linens, &c., done in superior style; terms moderate. Apply to Mr. J. W. Brown, No. 151 West 31st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOman, as first-class laundress; understands fluting; does up linens, &c., in a superior style; City or country; excellent references. Call at 247 East 17th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT COLored laundress to do washing at home. Apply to Mrs. Sellers, 160 West 33d-st., fourth floor, Room 16.

NURSE, CHAMBER-MAID, OR NURSE and Seamstress.—By an English Protestant young woman; very respectable; very kind and obliging to the ladies and children; willing to make herself useful; country or City; best City references. Call at No. 126 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, GENTEEL, TIDY, and thoroughly-competent girl; has first-class City references; late employers to be seen. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO UNderstands her business thoroughly, to take care of a baby and do sewing; City or country; excellent references. Call at 133 West 19th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT COLored seamstress in a private family; understands dress-making and fitting ladies' and children's suits. Call at No. 130 9th-st., Jersey City.

WAITRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant young woman, by Dec. 21; is in every respect a first-class parlour waitress; active, quick, and tidy; unexceptionable City references; ladies can be seen. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman, capable of taking entire charge of dining-room, who is willing and obliging; best City reference. Apply at No. 108 West 18th-st., rear.

WASHING.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS desires to take families' and gentlemen's washing at her own residence; has good reference. Apply at No. 10 West 18th-st. Mrs. Taylor.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A young man, single; one who thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate; is a good careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Address or call for two days F. R., Millward's livery stables, corner of 44th-st. and 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS a situation for his coachman; City or country; sober, trustworthy young man, experienced, safe, accustomed City driver; excellent groom; perfectly understands care horses and carriages; understands gardening, care furnace, can milk; wages moderate. Address Johnson, Box No. 231 Times Office, two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom, or groom; is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, harness, and wagons; is willing and obliging; first-class references from last employer. Call for two days at No. 406 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY SINGLE man; would be found sober and obliging, and not afraid of work; high wages not so much as permanent place; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Address Thomas, Box No. 223 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN AND groom; thoroughly understands his business; would assist in waiting; would make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; has the very best City reference. Address D., Box No. 230 Times Office.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MARRIED couple in the City or country; man as coachman, and is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; wife as cook, washer, and ironer; first-class reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 406 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman by a Protestant Swiss man, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable reference. Address T. R., Box 211 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A REspectable Protestant young man, as coachman and groom; is a careful driver, and understands the care of horses; country preferred; four years' reference from last employer. Address J. M., Garrison's, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTant man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good City references. Call or address J. D., No. 31 East 40th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man as coachman; best City reference. Call or address T. L., at No. 26 East 45th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

FOR THE COUNTRY.—A YOUNG GERman, speaking pretty well French and English, writing a good hand and understanding to take charge, wishes a situation for the country. Address S. D., Mr. Weiss', No. 209 East 57th-st., corner 3d-av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHman; has large experience in management of greenhouses, graperies, and everything about the business. Can be seen today at seed-store, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York; afterward address W. H. A., Paterson, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; understands graperies, greenhouses, &c.; is a practical man; can give good references. Address A. K., No. 87 Nassau-st.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS GROOM; good reference from last place. Call at No. 111 West 23d-st., private stable.

PORTER.—AS PORTER, DAY OR NIGHT watchman, or in any capacity; best of references. Address Thomas Darling, Box No. 273 Times Office.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, lately landed; is willing to take any honest employment. Address No. 657 Greenwich-st.

USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE young Protestant man as useful man on a gentleman's place or on a farm; can milk and drive; does not expect high wages; good references. Can be seen at No. 129 6th-av., over drug-store.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND thoroughly-competent waiter; is obliging, honest, and civil; has undoubted City reference from late employers can be seen. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITER, FOOTMAN, OR USEFUL Man.—By a sober, industrious, well-recommended Protestant young man; is a good groom and careful driver; can also wait and do general work about a place. Apply at No. 126 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, who speaks French, English, and German; understands his duties thoroughly; accustomed to travel; has best City reference. Address S. E., Uptown Times Office, No. 54½ West 23d-st.

WAITER.—AS WAITER-MAN IN A PRIvate family; willing, sober, and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 3 East 21st-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS waiter in a private family; understands his business; no objection to take care of invalid gentleman. Call on or address P. W., No. 336 6th-av., corner 7th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SOAP-MAKER; A COMPETENT man, who understands making tallow soaps, to take charge of this branch of a large manufactory in the West. Address Post-office Box No. 182 Cincinnati, giving name of present employers, and full name of applicant.

WANTED—AGENTS TO OBTAIN SUBscribers for a popular magazine. Beautiful chromo-lithograph given to every subscriber. Send three-cent stamp for confidential circular to agents. Address GEO. A. COOLIDGE, Business Agent, No. 148 Washington-st., Boston.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a small family; none but thoroughly neat, respectable girls need apply between 9 and 12 this day. No. 111 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GARDENER TO take charge of a gentleman's place; a thorough knowledge of greenhouses and grape culture indispensable. Address J. W. P., Box No. 120 Times Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. BREED, ANDREW BARRICKLO, and WILLIAM W. PINNEO, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estates of John B. Breed, Andrew Barricklo and William W. Pinneo, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS DEUTSCH and MOSELY EZEKIEL, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Julius Deutsch in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of January, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 153 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of December, 1872.

d13-law2wF* G. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY C. WOODRUFF, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Henry C. Woodruff, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 12 John-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 23th day of December, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE REDFIELD AND RICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of The Redfield and Rice Manufacturing Company, of the County of New-York, of the state of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to it or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 153 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NOYES E. CLARK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by NOYES E. CLARK, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of December, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of December, 1872.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW BONNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Andrew Bonner, of Jersey City, in the State of New-Jersey, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 12th day of December, A. D. 1872.

CHARLES CUMMING, Assignee,
No. 261 Eighth-avenue, New-York City.

d13-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM SANDERSON, bankrupt.—Before James Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William Sanderson, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New-York, formerly carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

d13-law3wF* JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of JOHN S. HUNT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac L. Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John S. Hunt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who carried on business in the said City and County and State, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 12th day of October, 1872.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LE ROY NICHOLS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Le Roy Nichols, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 5th day of December, A. D. 1872.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York City.

d6-law3wF*

DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, SS.—At Jersey City, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JULIOUS WENTNER, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

ROBERT C. BARRITT, Assignee, &c.

d6-law3wF*

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 60,000 patients testify; see their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WIESBADEN.

OLD-APPROVED, AND SINCE MANY CENTURIES WELL-KNOWN ALKALINE, SALT THERMEN, (30-55° REAUM.)

CURE UNINTERRUPTEDLY DURING THE WHOLE YEAR.

[illegible] Cabinets fitted up also for Winter cure, Hydropathic establishments, [illegible] Russian, Roman, Irish, Vapor and Swimming Baths; Mineral and Medicinal Baths of every description; Orthopedic establishment, celebrated Ophthalmic Infirmary, Whey and Goat Milk; Mineral Waters of all known springs, and of freshest filling. CONCERTS DAILY BY THE MUNICIPAL CUR ORCHESTRA in the splendid saloons of the Cur House, in the gardens, and at the Cur Spring. MILITARY CONCERTS (regimental music) and EXTRA CONCERTS by the most celebrated artists. MATINEES for classical music. READING-ROOM, with 120 papers; traveling literature. CARD-ROOMS, COFFEE SALOONS, and RESTAURANTS, with superior billiards. Table d'hôte in the Cursaal. PARKS and DRINKING HALL. RICHLY-ENDOWED ROYAL THEATRE; opera and drama; six soirees of renown. BALLS AND REUNIONS. HUNTING AND FISHING. Targets for Pistol Shooting. Ice-places Garden; illuminations by Bengal Lights; Fire-works; Picnics; exhibitions of works of art of every description. Clubs of artists and of literary men. IN AUTUMN—GRAND HORSE RACES, (races on even ground and steeple-chase.) IN WINTER—MASQUERADE BALLS and SKATING. EXQUISITE CLIMATE and SPLENDID SITUATION in the immediate vicinity of the Rhine. Excursions by railroad and steam-boat into the Rheingau, to Johannisberg, Niederwald, Nahethal, to Frankfort, Mainz, and Darmstadt.

WINTER CURE—THE PUMP-ROOMS WILL REMAIN OPEN UNINTERRUPTEDLY. CONCERTS AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS WILL ALSO TAKE PLACE, AS MENTIONED ABOVE, DURING THE WHOLE WINTER.

ENGLISH CHURCH, AND ENGLISH DIVINE SERVICE.

Direct railroad connection in all directions.

MUNICIPAL SPA ADMINISTRATION AT WIESBADEN.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 11.	Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
Calabria, Wed'day, Dec. 18.	Parthia, Wed'day, Jan. 8.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Dec. 25.	Java, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.......................$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 10 A. M.
OCEANIC.........SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 4, [illegible]
ATLANTIC........SATURDAY, Jan. 11, [illegible]

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

From New-York.		From Glasgow.
Saturday, Dec. 14	INDIA	Saturday, Jan. 4.
Saturday, Dec. 21	CALIFORNIA	Saturday, Jan. 11.
Saturday, Dec. 28	AUSTRALIA	Saturday, Jan. 18.
Saturday, Jan. 4	VICTORIA	Saturday, Jan. 25.
Saturday, Jan. 11	EUROPA	Saturday, Feb. 1.

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

GLAMORGAN.............2,500 tons.
PEMBROKE..............2,500 tons.
CARMARTHEN............3,000 tons.

The next steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Leybourne,

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..............$75 and $85 currency.
Second Cabin.............55 currency.
Steerage.................30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Dec. 21, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Dec. 26, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.......ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Dec. 14
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE.....Saturday, Dec. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIP MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 17, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DRAFTS ON IRELAND.

Tapscott's Emigration and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st. Drafts from £1 upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and passage tickets by steam-ships and sailing packets issued at lowest rates by TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT. From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, THOMPSON.........Thursday, Dec. 12, at 2 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE...........Wed'day, Dec. 18, at 7½ A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER........Wed'day, Dec. 25, at 1 P. M.
GREECE, THOMAS.........Wed'day, Jan. 1, at 7½ A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE QUEEN, ANDREWS....Saturday, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, LAWSON...........Saturday, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..................$75 and $65, currency.
Steerage.......................$30, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, Dec. 12.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Dec. 14.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through business, apply to BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Dec. 20.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. NOLAN, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan, San Diego, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 30th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Dec. 18.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM THE ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMERS........Thursday, Dec. 12
ARRAGON, WESTERN..............Saturday, Dec. 28

Cabin passage.......................$70 currency.
Steerage............................$30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to E. R. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Dec. 18, at [illegible]
MANHATTAN, Capt. [illegible]..........Dec. 25, at [illegible]
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 1, at [illegible]
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH...............Jan. 8, at [illegible]
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE................Jan. 15, at [illegible]
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.................Jan. 22, at [illegible]

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Tuesday.....Dec. 17
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thur..Dec. 26
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday...Jan. 9

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

The CRESCENT CITY, previously advertised to sail Dec. 12, 1872, will not sail on that day. COLUMBIA will take her place Dec. 17, 1872. A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....................Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....................Jan. 23
ERIE, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH...................Feb. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA. HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)....Sat., Dec. 14
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman.........Tues., Dec. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Sat., Dec. 21
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood..........Sat., Dec. 28

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIERS' SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, and all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

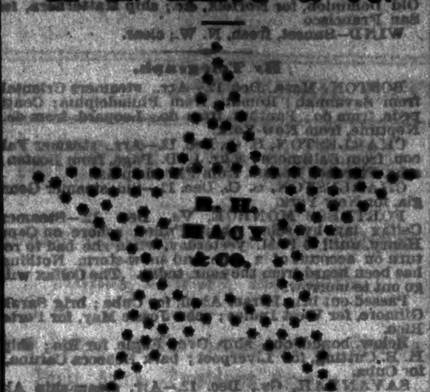
For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent. H. M. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

DRY GOODS.

Santa Claus AND R. H. MACY & CO.



announce to their friends, patrons, and the public that their GRAND EXPOSITION of

TOYS, DOLLS,

and HOLIDAY FANCY GOODS WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

Our establishment is decorated throughout with TOYS AND HOLIDAY WARES, imported exclusively by R. H. MACY & CO. for their

HOLIDAY TRADE.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, the store will remain open evenings until Christmas.

To parties purchasing holiday goods for Sabbath-schools, Fairs, &c., a discount will be made.

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY-GOODS ESTABLISHMENT OF R. H. MACY & CO., FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK CITY.

SANTA CLAUS. TOYS! DOLLS!

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

For the Convenience of their Customers during the Holiday Season will be Open until 9 o'clock every Evening for the transaction of business.

E. RIDLEY & SON, Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.; Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

RICHARD BROWN,

519 BROADWAY, COR. 19TH-ST.,

HAS, IN LARGE ASSORTMENT,

EMB'D SETS, REAL LACES,

EMB'D HANDK'FS, IMIT'N LACES,

for the

HOLIDAY TRADE

at UNUSUALLY

LOW PRICES.

NOVELTIES.

G. RICHMOND & CO.,

NO. 783 BROADWAY,

Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co's, are now opening all the LATEST NOVELTIES in RICH LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MOURNING and LINEN GOODS, suitable for the HOLIDAY SEASON. Also, DRESS TRIMMINGS, in BUTTONS, FRINGES, and GIMPS, in all the prevailing colors. DRESS CAPS, HEAD-DRESSES, BRIDAL VAILS, WREATHS, and articles for LADIES' EVENING WEAR, on hand and made to order.

OPEN EVENINGS

SANTA CLAUS HAS GIVEN SPECIAL DIRECTIONS THAT OUR ESTABLISHMENT WILL REMAIN OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL

CHRISTMAS,

FOR THE SPECIAL BENEFIT OF HIS NUMEROUS PATRONS. R. H. MACY & CO., 14th-st. and 6th-av.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TOYS.

MEISEL, LAMPE & CO., No. 93 Chambers and No. 75 Reade sts. IMPORTERS OF German, French and English Toys. Beg leave to offer,

AT RETAIL,

A large and unsurpassed Stock of Toys, suitable for Holidays Presents. Specialties in Dolls, Dolls' Outfits and Tree Ornaments. Reductions made in price to Churches and Sunday-schools.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 825 6th-av., corner 26th-st., and No. 800 6th-av., offer Holiday presents in diamonds and gold jewelry, fine watches, French and cuckoo clocks, solid silver and best silver plated-ware; fine selections at very low prices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN or lady with $10,000 to invest in a ladies' seminary of long standing, now being rebuilt entirely new, and on which $25,000 have already been expended; a person by investing the sum of $10,000 can realize ten per cent. for use of money, and a salary of from $1,000 to $1,500 a year, besides board; satisfactory references given and required. Address DAWSON, Box No. 110 Times Office.

AN OLD BROADWAY BOOKSTORE FOR SALE.—It is the oldest and best stand in Broadway, and for the past eleven years it has been the most popular bookstore up-town or in the City. Apply to F. LEYPOLDT, No. 712 Broadway, up-stairs, first room.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE AN INterest in an old established yellow pine business, with a capital of $20,000 to $40,000; must give good references. Address W. H. E., Box No. 1,530 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADdress and capabilities in buying or selling in a first-rate dry-goods business; $4,000 to $5,000 required. Apply to GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., No. 91 Broadway.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE CHEAP A new Gordon Press, with all other articles for a small printing-office. Call at No. 21 Chestnut st., Brooklyn, E. D.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED AT EACH Post-office town in the United States. Address (with stamp) "American Educational Union," No. 751 Broadway. Duties light, and pay liberal. Also wanted two principals for public schools on Long Island, and a lady for vocal and instrumental music in Ohio, two ladies for schools in Texas, and two in the State, a French lady for City Seminary and a male teacher for school in Tennessee. N. B.—All teachers should have "MUTUAL PLAN" for reporting vacancies.

TEACHERS WANTED.—TWO FRENCH ladies for best City schools; French, German, and music, for Georgia and New-Jersey; $500 and home; other good positions for competent foreign ladies, in City and country. Apply to American School Institute, No. 14 Bond-st.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DEsires private pupils at his residence. Boys fitted for college. Evening instruction in English, French, and classics. Address PHILO, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A TEACHER OF CULTURE, EXPERIence, and ability, desires a situation in a school or family, or as companion to a lady. Address Miss HENLEY, care of Messrs. W. A. Pond & Co., No. 39 Union-square.

A THOROUGH AND VERY SUCCESSful teacher of English generally, mathematics, desires a position. Address RYERSON, Box No. 178 Times Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and Sixth-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FRENCH CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A coupé d'Orsay, built by Bender, of Paris; hung on eight springs; but little used; perfectly fresh; for sale at less than half the cost of importation, at private stable, No. 5 East 30th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

HORSE-BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADdles, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for street and stable, plush and other carriage robes of every quality. D. B. SMITH & CO., No. 6 Warren-st.

COUPES, COUPE-ROCKAWAYS, SIXseat Westchester phaetons, light rockaways, and every other style family carriages; reduced prices; second-hand rockaways, dog carts, pony phaetons, buggies, brett, coupé rockaways, &c. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 628 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH-BELLS, EVERY description, new and second-hand; several left from last year, slightly soiled, for sale cheap; all styles carriages. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 628 Broadway.

HORSE-BLANKETS, FOR CARRIAGE and stable use, lap-robes, whips, &c.; the best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton-st., near William.

COUPE—IN PERFECT ORDER, BUT LITTLE used, at CASSIN'S livery-stable, No. 115 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A PAIR OF MATCHED HORSES, about 15½ hands, dark-colored, sound, kind, and free drivers. Address Box No. 2,597 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL, COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV., OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT. American and European Plan. A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices. ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS. En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen. LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York. American Plan, with Elevators. Centrally located, near the depots and theatres. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL, FIFTH-AV., 22D-st., and Broadway.—Table d'hôte, $2 50 per day. Some elegant rooms and suites for families and single gentlemen during Winter; newly furnished; first-class in all respects. WM. G. TOMPKINS, Proprietor.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN OR A family can have an elegant parlor floor, with water, ample closets, &c., with or without private table, at No. 267 West 45th-st., three doors from Broadway.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c. (a large list of first-class houses) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

A LARGE, PLEASANT SECONDstory front room, furnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with board, very reasonable for the Winter, at No. 446 Lexington-av. References exchanged.

TWO LARGE, NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, each suitable for two gentlemen; every convenience and home comfort; no other boarders; good substantial table; reference required. No. 205 West 38th-st.

NO. 161 EAST 46TH-ST.—LARGE prettily-furnished room, with ample closets, hot and cold water; excellent table; highest references; few boarders.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—NEAR 5THav., with board, a large third-story front room, handsomely furnished; also, other rooms; house and table first-class.

NO. 207 WEST 43D-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to let with board; desirable location; convenient to four lines of cars. References given and required.

NO. 29 WEST 9TH-ST.—ONE HANDsomely-furnished parlor to rent, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; also two small rooms. References exchanged.

NO. 4 WEST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-av. and University-place, single and double rooms, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen; table boarders accommodated.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—A CORNER room and large single room for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; board and house first class. Nos. 300 and 302.

NO. 204 WEST 23D-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board; references required.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST.—ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—Suites of rooms to let, second and third floors, with private table only.

NO. 75 WEST 30TH-ST.—FURNISHED sitting-room and bed-room for gentleman, $30 per month.

A DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR TO let with board; family small. Apply at No. 166 West 43d-st.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST.—LARGE FRONT room on fourth floor for gentleman, southern exposure, with board.

BOARDING-HOUSE FOR BUSINESS men, No. 159 Bleecker-st., opposite Depau-row; transient and day boarders taken.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMmodated with comfortable rooms and board, No. 159 East 21st-st.

NO. 255 4TH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with or without board; references.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL, (Fronting St. James Park,) Jacksonville, Fla. Open from November to May. Address F. H. ORVIS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P. Bahamas, is now open. Persons desiring to escape the rigors of a Northern Winter can obtain circulars containing full information by addressing JAMES LIDGERWOOD, agent, No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH,) DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 252 Madison-av. School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE. Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS, Principal. No. 16 West 51st-st., near Central Park, (between 5th and 6th avs.) A thorough limited Boarding and Day school for young ladies, with KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT for children. Miss Phillips refers by permission to Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., LL.D., Bronxville, N. Y., Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., New-York, and others.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE. SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS. TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Send for circular. A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE. Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 24 EAST 6TH st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children; complete studies in French and English; modern languages; good care and comforts. Prof. PAUL R. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 23. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin. [illegible] West 42d-st.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., E. D., will reopen Sept. 18, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 659 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

PROF. THEO. B. COMSTOCK, LECturer on geology, zoology, and botany, has time unoccupied for schools, at low rates. Care AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Cooper Union, N. Y.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro, Vt. For particulars and circular address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

G. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, and Mathematical School, No. 781 6th-av., between 44th and 45th sts.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern. HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S

OPEN FROM 11 A. M. TO 10 P. M. DAILY MATINEES AT 3 O'CLOCK. MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE OF RARE WILD BEASTS, LIVING CURIOSITIES, AUTOMATIC WONDERS, DWARFS, GIANTS, ALBINOS, &c., &c. FOUR LIVING GIRAFFES, MONSTER SEA-LIONS, ELANDS, WHITE POLAR BEARS, BENGAL TIGERS, HORNED HORSE OF TARTARY, GIANT AND DWARF ELEPHANTS, YAKS, LEOPARDS, TAPIRS, GORILLAS, APES, SERPENTS, SEALS, CAMELS, DROMEDARIES, HAPPY FAMILY, AND SCORES OF OTHER COSTLY SPECIMENS. THE GREAT FASHIONABLE ARENIC ENTERTAINMENT, under the direction of DAN CASTELLO. Every Afternoon and Evening. M. D'ATELIE, MAN WITH THE IRON JAW, WHOSE MARVELOUS FEATS OF STRENGTH HAVE ELICITED THE ADMIRATION AND ASTONISHMENT OF IMMENSE AUDIENCES. MLLE. ANGELA, THE FEMALE SAMSON, will appear in a series of herculean feats, culminating with the firing of a five hundred pound cannon from her shoulders.

Hippodrome performances promptly at 2 and 8.

MONDAY, DEC. 16, AFTERNOON AND EVENING. HER FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA, MADAME DOCKRILL, THE GREATEST EQUESTRIENNE of the AGE, from the CIRQUE DEL PRINCIPE ALFONSO, MADRID, CIRQUES NAPOLEON AND IMPERATRICE, PARIS, AND RENZ'S CIRCUS, PRUSSIA, HAS BEEN ENGAGED BY MR. BARNUM'S AGENT IN EUROPE FOR A SHORT SEASON.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. THOMPSON

BENEFIT (and last night but one) of MR. JOHNNY THOMPSON, who will appear on this occasion as follows: The first and second acts of his specialty drama, ON HAND, following with the first act of his new drama, DIXIE, OUR COLORED BROTHER, concluding with the first act of the drama, THE WANDERING DUTCHMAN, in all of which Mr. Thompson will sustain his original characters.

MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M. LAST TIME of the new burlesque and pantomime, THE GOLDEN BUTTERFLY, in which all the beautiful BLONDES will appear.

Mrs. Jarley's Wax-works

The cream of wit, humor, and fun! AT ST. PETER'S HALL, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 13, By the amateurs who lately exhibited at Association Hall. Reserved seats at Pond's, No. 39 Union-square.

FAIR.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association to Aid the Widows and Orphans of the Soldiers who fell in the late War, are now holding a Fair in Republican Hall, corner of Broadway and 33d-st. Donations of money, useful or fancy articles are solicited, and may be sent to the Hall, to the care of Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, President, Mrs. Dell V. Clarkson, Vice-President, or Mrs. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Treasurer. Among the other attractions, there are on exhibition a set of fine bas-reliefs illustrating "Going to the War," "The Contest," "The Field Hospital," and "The Last Resting Place," executed in the new galvanic process by the well-known artist, M. J. Power. Admission, 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD;

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

[illegible timetable]

CONNECTING TRAINS.

[illegible timetable]

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:00 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday-Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:00 A. M., 12:33, and 3:00 P. M. trains.

Passengers can purchase tickets to any point east over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d and 4th-av., also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodd's Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, at which by a reasonable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

[illegible timetable]

* Does not run beyond Middletown.
† Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
‡ Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

G. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.

WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M. Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M. Northern and Western Express.
3:30 P. M. Special Express for Albany and Troy.
5:00 P. M. Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M. Express daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M. Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11:00 P. M. Express with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave James-slip, New-York, as follows, (leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later:)

8:30 A. M. Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M. Northport and Locust Valley Way.
12:00 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead, Sag Harbor and Locust Valley Express, (through to Greenport Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Northport and Locust Valley Express.
4:00 P. M. Hempstead and Rockaway Express.
5:00 P. M. Northport Way.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead, and at Jamaica with East New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

APPEAL.—ON THE 1ST DECEMBER, 1831, was born at Sonnenburg, Government District Frankfurt, in the Kingdom of Prussia, FRANK REINHOLD EDWARD NOESTEL, baker by trade, afterward merchant, a son of the late Friedrich Noestel, master car builder. The same emigrated to America in the Spring, 1852, according to a passport delivered to him on the 1st of March, 1852, and has resided for some time in California, but since his last letter, dated from Agua Fria, on the 24 February, 1858, nothing more has been heard from him; therefore the said Frank Reinhold Edward Noestel, or, in case of his death, his unknown heirs, are hereby summoned to appear in person, or to communicate by writing, on or before the 12th of March, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the time appointed by this Court, in Room No. 1, presided by the District Judge Haase, and to await further instructions. If he or these should fail to do so, the said Frank Reinhold Edward Noestel will be declared dead according to law, and all his property, which is now under administration here, will be given up to his known legitimate heirs under exclusion of all claims by unknown heirs, according to section 834, sq. title 18, July 5, general law of this country. Sonnenburg, the 18th April, 1872. Royal District Court Deputation.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......MR. LESTER WALLACK.

LAST SEVEN NIGHTS and last TWO MATINEES of DUNDREARY.

Enormous success of Mr. SOTHERN. SOTHERN. SOTHERN.

who will appear as Lord DUNDREARY, Every evening until SATURDAY, Dec. 21, On which occasion he will appear in his celebrated and original character of DUNDREARY'S BROTHER SAM, pronounced by the entire London Press as fully equal, if not superior, to his LORD DUNDREARY.

Box plan open ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor...................MR. SHERIDAN SHOOK.
Manager......................MR. A. M. PALMER.

Positively the LAST WEEK BUT ONE of MISS AGNES ETHEL'S ENGAGEMENT, and of THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PLAY OF THE YEAR, AGNES.

This week 80th to 86th performance of AGNES. Evening performance begins at 8; over at 10:45.	SATURDAY NEXT, LAST MATINEE but one of AGNES, at 1½ o'clock. Friday Evening, Dec. 20, Miss ETHEL'S benefit.

In active preparation Mr. John Brougham's new romantic drama, ATHERLEY COURT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA. LAST PERFORMANCE. Prior to the departure of the company for Philadelphia.

SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 1 P. M., GRAND FAREWELL KELLOGG MATINEE. IL TROVATORE. Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Señora SANZ, Signori ABRUGNEDO, MORIAMI, COULON. POPULAR PRICES.

Admission, including reserved seat, $2.

Knabe's pianos are used at the Academy of Music. Tickets can be obtained at the Academy of Music, and at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

OLYMPIC. BRILLIANT SUCCESS

of AIMEE PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE. THIS, FRIDAY EVENING, LA PERICHOLE. LA PERICHOLE. TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK, GRAND AIMEE MATINEE.

Mlle. Aimee..................in....................Barbe Bleue
Saturday Night.......last time.......La Belle Helene
Monday, Dec. 16........................Le Petit Faust

Seats secured at the Theatre and 701 and 114 B'way.

RUN TO JARLEY'S TO-NIGHT.

AT ST. PETER'S HALL. If you want an enjoyable evening!

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS—TICKets and reserved seats for the season or single performance. 318 Broadway, Room 4, 11 to 1 o'clock.

LOAN OFFICES.

D. M. JOHNSON, LOAN BROKER, NO. 196 Bowery, opposite Spring-st., the most elegant and extensive establishment in the country. MONEY LOANED on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Laces, Shawls, and every description of personal property. Also for SALE a large stock of SILKS, VELVETS, FURS, LACES and other fine goods.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 152 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and silver-ware, and the same bought and sold. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 6th day of January, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing Wrapping-paper and Twine for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from the 1st day of February, 1873, the said articles to be delivered, free of expense, to the Department, at the BLANK AGENCY of the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

The quality and the estimated quantity of each article required are specified below:

15,000 reams of Wrapping-paper, 20x22 inches in size, and to weigh 22 pounds to the ream, each ream to contain 20 perfect quires.

150 reams of Wrapping-paper, 30x40 inches in size, and to weigh 55 pounds to the ream, each ream to contain 20 perfect quires.

30,000 pounds of Cotton Twine, to be 3-ply, and to measure from 750 to 775 yards to the pound, of sufficient strength to sustain a weight of 15 pounds, and to be put up in balls weighing about a half pound each, and so bound as not to become loose or tangled in transportation.

30,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, to be 3 ply, and to measure from 50 to 55 yards to the pound, and to be put up in balls weighing from one to two pounds each, and so bound as not to become loose or tangled in transportation.

Samples of the articles required will be furnished to persons who desire to bid, on application to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

Awards will be made for each article separately if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

A bond with two sufficient sureties will be required to each contract.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Wrapping Paper," or "Proposals for Twine," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 6th day of January, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing Letter Balances for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from and after the 1st day of February, 1873, of the following description, namely:

First.—Balances capable of weighing eight ounces avoirdupois weight, to be graduated down to quarter ounces. Of these it is supposed that 1,000 will be wanted.

Second.—Balances of the same capacity, graduated by the metric or gramme system. Of this class 100 may be required.

Third.—Balances capable of weighing four pounds, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated to half ounces. Of this class it is supposed that 200 will be wanted.

Perfect accuracy, strength, and durability will be required in the Balances to be furnished.

Samples of each description of Balances must accompany each bid, and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.

Each balance must be well and securely packed in a box for transportation, and delivered, free of all expense, to the BLANK AGENCY, Washington, D. C.

More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

Awards will be made for each article separately if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

A bond with two sufficient sureties will be required to each contract.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Letter Balances," and directed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE 4TH-AV. IMPROVEMENT, OFFICE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for work on the 4th-av. improvement between 45th and 79th sts. will be received by the undersigned at this office until 2 o'clock on Dec. 14, 1872. Plans, specifications, and blank proposals will be ready on and after the 29th inst.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT,

Board of Engineers 4th-av. Improvement.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE A. C. S., DAVID'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Dec. 5, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., Jan. 6, 1873, for furnishing the "Fresh Beef" required by the Subsistence Department at this post during six months, commencing Jan. 1, 1873. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to this office. A copy of this advertisement to be attached to each proposal. CHAS. SELLMER, Second Lieutenant Third Artillery, A. C. S.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM BARMORE, WHO worked as a farm-hand for Winfield McKee, Erie County, Penn., and of late in the employ of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, was accidentally killed Nov. 18, 1872. His relatives or friends can have information as to the disposition of his body or effects, by applying to J. W. REYNOLDS, Superintendent Western Division Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, Erie, Penn.

INFORMATION WANTED.—IF THIS should meet the eye of any of the family of URIAH ELLIS, of Harrietsham, England, Miss P. Mercer would like to see them. Address Miss MERCER, care J. H. Sturgis, Brookline, Mass.

IF FINLEY McINNESS WILL RETURN all will be forgiven. Nothing known by anybody. Write to the Albany. P. W. nothing. He is implored to return for his own and sister's sake.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Sole Lessee and Manager.......MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.

EVERY NIGHT. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

ROUND THE CLOCK!

Mr. DALY'S exciting local sensational "folly" with its vivid scenic and personal representations of LIFE IN THE GREAT METROPOLIS.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Miss EMMA HOWSON, THE FAMOUS MAJILTONS AND THE LAURI FAMILY.

The points of interest illustrated by the scenic artists are some of the most notable in the City of New-York.

FIRST ACT—THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT. SECOND ACT.—MOONLIGHT DANCE AT LION PARK! BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF FIRE-WORKS! BEHIND THE SCENES at OLD NIBLO'S GARDEN. Back view of THE BLACK CROOK. (The most wonderful stage sensation ever given.) UNIQUE TABLEAU!

THIRD ACT.—HARRY HILL'S, on HOUSTON-ST. DONAVAN'S LANE at the FIVE POINTS during a SNOW-STORM! THE BURNING BOOKERY.

FOURTH ACT.—LIEDERKRANZ MASQUERADE at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE DAUGHTERS OF EVE as they have dressed for FIVE THOUSAND YEARS.

The whole to conclude with a new and original CAN-CAN, arranged by Mr. JOHN LAURI, and in which THE LAURI FAMILY and the whole company will take part, led by THE FAMOUS MAJILTONS!

*** Seats secured two weeks in advance at this Box office and the Fifth-avenue Theatre, from 8 to 4. POPULAR MATINEE every Saturday, when the admission will be 50 cents, reserved seats 25 cents extra. EVENING PRICES same as usual.

EXTRA!!!

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, AT 1½. Popular matinee at popular prices. ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

*** Reserved chairs 25 cents extra.

Cars are now running on 23d-st. from ferry to ferry, passing the Grand Opera-house, and intersecting all railroad and stage routes.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager.......MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.

Curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.

EVERY EVENING For the balance of this week, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Sir Peter Teazle..............Mr. CHARLES FISHER
Sir Oliver Surface............Mr. G. H. GRIFFITHS
Joseph Surface................Mr. LOUIS JAMES
Charles Surface...............Mr. GEO. CLARKE
Crabtree......................Mr. W. DAVIDGE
Sir Benjamin Backbite.........Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD
Rowley........................Mr. D. WHITING
Moses.........................Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Trip..........................Mr. OWEN FAWCETT
Snake.........................Mr. J. BURNETT
Careless......................Mr. G. DEVERE
Sir Harry Bumper (with song)..Mr. J. G. PEAKES
Lady Teazle...................Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Mrs. Candour..................Miss FANNY MORANT
Lady Sneerwell................Miss NELLIE MORTIMER
Maria.........................Miss LINDA DIETZ

*** MATINEE to-morrow, SATURDAY, at 1½. THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Monday, Dec. 16—MARRIED LIFE.

Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 17 and 18—A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.

Thursday and Friday, Dec. 19 and 20—MARRIED LIFE.

*** Due notice will be given of Mrs. ABBOTT'S next appearance.

IN REHEARSAL, For speedy and elaborate production, a new and brilliant comedy, now creating A GREAT SENSATION In London, and entitled NEW-YEAR'S EVE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.

EDWIN BOOTH............Proprietor and Manager.

LAST WEEK and FAREWELL PERFORMANCES of MISS NEILSON.

The management respectfully announces that this week being the LAST WEEK of her very successful engagement,

MISS NEILSON Will appear each evening and on the SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 o'clock, in her great part of PAULINE, in Lord Lytton's beautiful and popular play of THE LADY OF LYONS.

Seats for these last nights of Miss Neilson, may be secured at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music store, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. TEMPLE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT, ON MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 16, MISS HELEN TEMPLE will make her first appearance in New-York as JOAN OF ARC, in the new historic, pictorial drama, in five acts and eight tableaux, by John Brougham, Esq., entitled THE LILY OF FRANCE, which will be produced for the first time on any stage, NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW ARMORS, &c., &c.

Box-sheet open on MONDAY; seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the GREAT SPECTACLE, LEO AND LOTUS, A GRAND BALLET PAGEANT. With its superb costumes, exquisite scenery, beautiful music, and the FINEST BALLET IN THE WORLD. CURTAIN RISES AT 7¾ O'CLOCK. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.

No. 201 Bowery. Miss FANNY HERRING as THE FRENCH SPY. The favorite New-York actor, Mr. ROBT. JOHNSTON. DELEHANTY and HENGLER in new acts. TONY PASTOR'S latest new acts. MATINEES—Tuesdays and Saturdays at 2½. Ladies admitted free on Friday evenings.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway. GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY. BIRCH, WAMBOLD AND BACKUS. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Seats secured six days in advance.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE. 23D-ST.

MORE NOVELTIES. IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS. First appearance since his return from California of Mr. J. W. McANDREWS, The favorite old Plantation Delineator.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SACRED CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 8 o'clock. GENERAL REHEARSAL, Friday, Dec. 13, 3½ P. M. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Mlle. ANNA DRASDIL, Contralto; Herr BENNO WALTER, Solo Violinist. GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS. Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

WIT! HUMOR!! FUN!!! JARLEY'S WAXWORKS TO-NIGHT, AT ST. PETER'S HALL, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

THE ARGONAUTS OF '49.

LECTURES.

THINGS HOPED FOR.

A NEW LECTURE ON THE LABOR QUESTION, By ANNA E. DICKINSON, AT STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Tickets for sale at Brentano's, No. 33 Union-square, and by the American News Company, No. 117 Nassau.

LECTURES BY PROF. TYNDALL.

Prof. JOHN TYNDALL, LL. D., F. R. S., of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, will give a course of six experimental lectures on *Light and Heat*, in the great hall of the Cooper Institute, Dec. 17, 19, 21, 23, 26, and 28, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets for the course, $3; reserved seats $2, to be had at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 551 Broadway.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYtechnic branch will meet THIS (Friday) EVENING, in hall No. 24 Cooper Union. H. C. GARDINER, Esq., will read a paper entitled *Proposed Remedy for the Recent Diversion of Trade from the City of New-York*. Merchants and tradesmen are specially invited to attend. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman. ROBERT WEIR, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, at 4 P. M., at the chapel, as above named, for the election of a Board of Nine Trustees, and for any other business proper to be done at said meeting. (Attest.) J. S. HOWELL, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

A MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNERS at Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 23d day of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, to elect five trustees of said Cemetery. Dec. 5, 1872. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y., *will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of six first-class makers, including Waters', at very low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly installments; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for $275 cash. Now ready, a CONCERTO PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Sheet Music and Music Merchandise.*

CHAMBERS' STERLING PIANOS. Unrivaled Squares and Uprights. CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV. Sterling in quality, grand and generous in tone, durable, moderate in price. Our chief plan and aim to satisfy every buyer. Guarantee unlimited. Special Bargains. BRADBURY, $1,200; SQUARE GRAND at $800. UPRIGHTS AND SQUARES, $275, $300, &c. Elegant 7¾ rose-wood carved at Special Low Figures. NO. 101 4TH-AV.

AT HAINES BROS., No. 27 Union-square. First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 136 4th-av.)

A HOLIDAY GIFT WORTH $25 TO every Purchaser.—A first-class seven-octave piano for $200, (wholesale price,) for thirty days only. RAVEN & CO., No. 12 and 121 Baxter-st., one door from Grand-st.

OWNER FOR BRADBURY PIANO FOR sale cheap. Room No. 11, No. 102 Nassau-st.

THE HOTEL TRAGEDY.

Investigation into the Fifth-avenue Disaster by the Fire Marshal.

Statements by Employes and Guests—A Jury Impaneled—Recognition of Dead Bodies—The Inquest Deferred.

The excitement and discussion occasioned by the terrible fire at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, had not subsided yesterday. Large numbers of citizens stood for hours about the place, staring at the blackened blocks of marble near the roof on the Twenty-third-street wall. Inside the hotel matters had resumed their usual thrifty aspect. Outside, the investigations were going on with the view of reaching the cause of the calamity.

THE FIRE MARSHAL'S INVESTIGATION.

The investigation before Fire Marshal McSpedon was resumed yesterday, when the following testimony was taken:

Mary Groves, being sworn, testified as follows: I work in the laundry at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; have been employed there about four years; occupied room No. 3[illegible] on the landing of the servants' stairway, between the parlor floor and the floor above; on the night of the fire I went to bed at half-past nine; was woke up by the fire in my room; nobody called me; there was a blaze in my room; I jumped out of my bed, opened my door, and ran out; there was no fire on the landing outside; I went down the servants' stairway to the laundry; saw no fire on my way down; there are three landings below my room, on each of which girls sleep; I called them as I went down to the laundry; when I got there I saw three or four men putting on the hose; I passed through the laundry and went upstairs on the Twenty-fourth-street side; the men were taking the hose in the direction of the servants' staircase; I suppose that it was about 11 o'clock when I was woke up by the fire; one of the girls whom I woke up was Harriet McLaughlin; do not know who was on duty on the main hall, opposite my room, at the time of the fire; I did not leave the gas burning in my room when I went to bed.

Joseph P. Morgan, being sworn, testified: I am watchman on the second floor of the Fifth-avenue Hotel; was on duty at the time of the fire; at about eight minutes before eleven o'clock I was at the landing on the Twenty-third street side; I walked around to the Twenty-fourth-street stairs, back to the front stairway, and then I followed a party around to the Twenty-fourth-street stairs; when I got there I heard the bell on Twenty-third-street sound twice; I hastened round there; saw two or three persons standing by the head of the stairs; I smelled fire, and one of the chamber-maids called out, "Oh Joe! there is fire!" I opened the door leading from the main hall to the servants' stairway and saw fire coming up from the landing just below where room No. 3[illegible] is located; I stretched my hose at once; the gas man and some one else took the pipe and I turned on the water; don't think it was more than five minutes after we put on the water before the fire passed us, and we then went up to the floor above, and found that some one had got the hose out on that floor; the fire went up the stairway very rapidly; when I was getting out my hose on the second floor, Gilday, the fourth floor watchman, who had come down to my floor, called to the office that there was fire on the Twenty-third-street side, and to turn the engines on there; I saw Mr. Griswold come up the Broadway stairs and pass around to the Twenty-third-street side about five minutes before I heard the alarm bell; I don't think it was more than eight minutes after I left the Twenty-third-street landing before I heard the alarm bell.

Samuel Ten Eyck, being sworn, testified: I am a resident of Salt Lake City, and am a guest at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; at the time of the fire my room was No. 23, on the parlor floor, on the Twenty-third-street side; I came in from Booth's Theatre at about eleven o'clock; at ten minutes past eleven I was at the foot of the stairs leading to the parlor floor on the Twenty-third-street side; I asked some questions of the man on duty there, and looked at my watch at the same time; that is how I fix the hour; I went upstairs to go to my room, and on getting to the parlor floor, I saw smoke issuing from the crevices of a door just west of the staircase, and could see the light of the fire through the transom; a girl and myself instantly burst open the door; I saw fire burning in a small inner room; there was a gas light burning there, and a quantity of newspapers lying on the floor were a mass of burning cinders; the flames drove us out; the alarm was given at once; I went to my room, and looking out at the window saw two streams of water playing at the fire; it was but a very few moments after the discovery of the fire that the water was put on; I am certain that no alarm had been given at the time I first saw the fire.

Felix McGinty, being sworn, testified: I am a watchman at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; was on duty on the office floor at the time of the fire; when I heard of the fire, was in the yard, near Twenty-fourth-street; I saw the steward run past me, and directly afterward a waiter told me there was a fire on the other side of the house; I went through the laundry to the servants' staircase; there was no hose stretched through the laundry at that time, nor did I see any person there; I found that they had got water on from above; it was pouring down the staircase; I went up the servants' staircase to the main floor, then up the main stairway to the second floor, and helped to get out the hose; the fire was burning between the parlor floor and the floor above; the watchman on duty on the upper floor was Michael Cruikshanks; it is his business to see that the girls are all in bed, and the gas put out; he goes up there at half-past ten for that purpose; I can't tell the exact time I heard of the fire, but it was after eleven o'clock.

The investigation will be continued today.

NAMES OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

Yesterday Coroner Schirmer selected the following fifteen jurymen, before whom the case will be investigated:

William Johnston, Maison Dorée.
Edward R. Jones, No. 21 West Twenty-third-street.
George N. Saunders, No. 221 East Seventeenth-street.
William Gibson, No. 228 West Twenty-seventh-street.
E. C. Johnson, No. 22 West Forty-sixth-street.
D. D. Vail, No. 206 Fifth-avenue.
B. W. Gibbs, No. 228 West Thirty-third-street.
F. B. Spinola, No. 12 West Twenty-seventh-street.
George Green, No. 315 West Forty-eighth-street.
H. H. Martin, No. 30 East Thirty-ninth-street.
Aaron C. Allen, No. 151 West Forty-fifth-street.
S. P. Nichols, No. 417 West Twenty-first-street.
Norman Andrews, No. 444 West Twenty-sixth-street.
H. Gardner, St. Denis Hotel.
F. J. Hawkes, No. 30 Henry-street.

In company with the Coroner, they viewed the bodies at the Morgue and inspected the burnt attic at the hotel, but the inquest will not be held until after the official investigation by the Fire Marshal.

STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE SERVANTS.

Mary Flynn, a chamber-maid at the hotel, makes the following statement in regard to the fire, which bears particularly upon the question of the strength of the wire screens on the windows of the servants' rooms:

I was sitting in my room sewing on a dress which one of the girls was to wear to a ball on the following night. One other girl was sitting with me, and four were asleep on the beds in the room. I went to the door for the purpose of passing into the hall or below stairs to get a drink of water. On opening the door, smoke came into the room in great volumes. I cried to the girls, "The house is on fire!" Those who had been asleep awoke in fright, and rushed with me toward the long flight of stairs leading to the floors below. This we found to be impossible. Smoke and fire pouring up from below in a frightful manner. We then ran back into the room, and all six of us worked desperately at the iron screen, knowing that through the window we could escape to the roof, and from that get easily to other portions of the building. Though we pushed and tugged with all our might, we could make no impression on the screen whatever. Meanwhile the smoke was pouring into the room and the fire seemed to be coming rapidly toward us. While we were working, some of the girls from other rooms called to us to follow them and we could get out. We did so, and groping our way through the blinding and suffocating smoke, we finally got into a room whose window was free. Through this twelve of us got out on to the roof. There the firemen kept us from walking off in our terror and confusion, and from being dashed to pieces on the pavements below, and piloted us safely to other portions of the house, so that we got down stairs all right. While we were on the roof, and before, when we were struggling with the wire screen in the window of our room, we heard the poor women who were burned battering against the screens to their windows, and shrieking, moaning, and praying in the most piteous and heartrending manner. The fire must have been burning some time before we discovered it. We had no intimation whatever of its existence. If I had not opened the door, we would surely have been either suffocated or burned as the women in the other rooms were. If we had waited a few moments longer we could not have made our escape through the one open window that we did, because the smoke was becoming very thick, and our eyes were blinded and our throats choked with it. Some girls ran into the room where so many lost their lives, knowing that somewhere in that direction there was a skylight through which they might escape to the roof. This was found bolted and barred. I lost everything that I had, and so did all the girls who escaped with me. Except through the windows, nearly all of which were so strongly screened, there was no possible escape for us.

ANOTHER BODY IDENTIFIED.

The body of one of the victims was yesterday identified as that of Lizzie Campbell, aged seventeen years. Her father went to the Morgue and recognized the remains by a ring on the middle finger of the left hand.

The Waterford Bank Robbery—Arrest of a Broker.

Wm. C. Brandon, broker and dealer in miscellaneous securities at No. 708 Broadway, was arrested on Wednesday night and was locked up yesterday in the Tombs, for examination on a charge of being connected with the Waterford bank robbery, which occurred on Oct. 11. On this occasion a gang of nine burglars entered the house of the bank cashier at midnight, and, binding and gagging the occupants, carried the cashier to the bank and forced him to unlock the safe, from which they abstracted $18,000 in gold and greenbacks and about $400,000 worth of United States 5-20s and railroad bonds. The bonds in the markets of all the principal cities were carefully watched, and printed lists of the numbers of the securities were furnished to the brokers. The robbers, however, continued unrelenting "soldiers" of their stock until about two weeks ago, when two $500 United States bonds were sold by William C. Brandon to Shipley & Mathews, brokers, of No. 88½ Bowery, by whom they were not recognized, and subsequently resold. On Wednesday Brandon sold to the same firm three $1,000 bonds, (United States 5-20s,) and received in payment a check on the Bull's Head Bank for the full market value. Immediately after Brandon had left, Mr. Shipley happened to read over the list of stolen bonds, and discovered the numbers on the three which he had just bought, and also on the two $500 bonds previously bought from Brandon, were among the list of the stolen securities. Payment on the check was immediately stopped, and information of the occurrence transmitted to the Central office. On Tuesday night Detectives Radford and Woolridge arrested Brandon on Broadway, near Fourth-street, and, as previously stated, he was yesterday locked up in the Tombs for examination. He protests his innocence, and declares that he became possessed of the bonds in the regular course of business. In any event, his capture and the discovery of the bonds are of the utmost importance, and will probably be the clue by which the robbery will speedily be traced to its perpetrators. Superintendent Kelso yesterday telegraphed to Waterford for the President of the bank, Mr. Wm. Scott, who will probably reach the City today.

A Sad Scene—Maude Merrill's Funeral.

The funeral of Mary Ann Smith, the murdered girl, took place yesterday from the establishment of Senior & Benedict, undertakers, corner of Bedford and Carmine streets. The body was inclosed in a walnut casket, with silver mountings, bearing a plate giving the name, age, (twenty years,) and date of death of the murdered woman at Neilson-place. As noon the crowd was so great around the store that the doors had to be closed, and an officer stationed outside to keep out all except the friends of the deceased. The coffin, on which was laid a floral anchor and wreath, was placed in the centre of the store. At the head sat the sister of the deceased, an intelligent young girl of seventeen, while around the remains were twenty of the murdered girl's companions. Several clergymen of different religious denominations had been requested to perform a funeral service over the body, but found various reasons for refusing. The undertaker at length got Rev. John J. Brouner, pastor of the North Baptist Church, and at 1½ o'clock the service commenced. The only men present besides the undertaker and clergyman were three reporters. The solemn service having been read, the reverend gentleman engaged in a long and deeply affecting prayer. He then addressed the women present, dwelling on the tragic death of their unfortunate friend, and implored them by the memory of their infant days, their affectionate parents, and in the name of everything high and holy, to determine over the dead body of their companion to give up a life of sin and shame, and seek to lead virtuous lives. The poor things were deeply affected. The body was then placed in a hearse, and followed by three coaches to Green-Wood.

Mr. Henry Clews' Compliment from the Japanese Government.

The following is a copy of the letter, previously referred to, received by Mr. Henry Clews from Kool Eronye, Acting Minister of Finance of Japan, and which was accompanied by a magnificent piece of Japanese silk:

IMPERIAL TREASURY DEPARTMENT, TOKEI, Oct. 21, 1872.

SIR: I am informed by Mr. S. Nakashima that, during his residence in New-York, he frequently applied to you for information in regard to the system of currency and bonds in operation in your country, and that you invariably received him with great kindness, and took much pains to explain to him the nature of that system.

His Imperial Majesty's Government have always been deeply impressed by the consideration with which their officials have been received in the United States, and by the valuable assistance that has been extended to them whenever it has been asked for. In the case of Mr. Nakashima they are sensible that the successful termination of his labors in America has been greatly promoted by his having had the advantage of being at all times made welcome to draw upon your extensive and accurate knowledge of the monetary system of your country.

It gives me very great pleasure, therefore, to be the medium of conveying to you the cordial thanks of His Imperial Majesty's Government. By the present steamer I forward to your address a piece of Japanese silk, which I beg you to accept as a feeble expression of my sense of the obligation under which you have laid us. I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) KOOL ERONYE,
Acting Minister of Finance.

Funeral of the Late Samuel N. Pike.

The funeral of the late Samuel N. Pike took place, yesterday, from his late residence, No. 410 Fifth-avenue. The house was densely packed with the friends and relatives of the deceased. Rev. Drs. Tyng and Frothingham officiated. The remains were inclosed in a black cloth covered coffin, with silver trappings and handles. The pall-bearers were Hon. Wm. Orton, S. Shook, Wm. M. Fleiss, Mr. Pender, S. B. Driggs, J. W. Ellis, J. Reid, and W. B. Williamson. At the conclusion of the services the remains were taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The failure of a small firm was reported in the Cotton Exchange yesterday. The liabilities are moderate.

We are indebted to Capt. Schwensen, of the Hamburg steam-ship Westphalia, for valued additions to our foreign files.

Wendell Phillips delivered his celebrated lecture on "Lost Arts" before a large audience, at Steinway Hall, last evening.

Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred on the fourth floor of the Arlington House, East Fourteenth-street. Loss $200; fully insured.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have opened an office for general business, at the south-east corner of Broadway and Astor-place.

The loss by the fire in Greene-street on Wednesday night amounts to $40,000, which is fully covered by insurances in both local and foreign offices.

Morris Lipke, aged thirty, residing at No. 291 Third-avenue, fell from the front platform of car No. 104, of the Third-avenue line, last evening, and was seriously injured.

The announcement of the sale of the St. James Hotel, and that it is to be converted into a large paper warehouse, is incorrect, no such transaction having occurred.

Louis Rungle, aged twenty-three, of No. 23 White-street, fell into the basement of No. 21 White-street, yesterday, and fractured his skull. He was cared for at the Park Hospital.

Wendell Phillips is to speak at the mass-meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute Saturday evening, for the purpose of raising funds for the destitute families of the Paris Commune.

A rumor was current yesterday that the Mutual Life Insurance Company had determined to go back to the old rates, but on inquiry being made last evening an official contradiction was given to the report in question.

Messrs. Hartnett & Flanagan, lawyers, yesterday obtained a judgment in the Marine Court against John Garvey for $350, for balance of counsel fee in connection with the affairs of the "Great Plasterer," Andrew J. Garvey.

Charles Hoey, a German, forty-three years, residing at Poughkeepsie, was struck, last evening, at Towner's Station, by a freight-engine on the Harlem Railroad. He was brought to this City and cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

Charles Hitchcock, aged twenty-three, died, yesterday, at his residence, No. 120 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from injuries received by falling from a coach he was driving, at Mount Vernon, on Wednesday evening.

Charles White and Bernard H. Smith, the men who were arrested on Monday night for passing counterfeit money at lager-beer saloons, were yesterday committed by Commissioner Shields to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The important information that the Bank of England had reduced its rate of discount from six to five per cent, caused much good feeling in the street yesterday, as indicating a better state of affairs on the other side, which must have a corresponding effect here.

William Howard, a deck-hand of the canal-boat Brodack, was committed for trial, at the Tombs, yesterday, for obtaining $25 on a forged order, purporting to be drawn by Frederick North, Captain of the boat, on M. F. James, of No. 105 Broad-street, the owner.

Superintendent Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, reports that during the week ending the 7th inst., 126 miles of streets were cleaned, and 16,608 loads of ashes and garbage, and 6,042 loads of dirt and street-sweepings were removed from the City, at a cost of $13,929 48.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, which was called yesterday, to take action in reference to the discriminating duty of ten per cent. levied on merchandise imported in French vessels from other ports than those of France, was adjourned, as no quorum was present.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has made a further reduction in his force of two clerks, at $2,000 and $1,250 respectively, and three water policemen at $1,000 each; he has also reduced the salary of one clerk $1,800, making a total saving of $7,250 per annum.

Coroner Young, yesterday, held an inquest in the case of Patrick Whetstone, who was killed Nov. 27 by the falling of a derrick at the foot of Sixty-second-street, East River. The jury rendered a verdict censuring the Captain of the barge Taconah for allowing the derrick to continue unsafe.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Regular Republican Association met last evening in Lincoln Hall, Henry D. Lapaugh in the chair. The only business of interest transacted was the appointment of a committee of three to examine the roll, and report thereon to the Executive Committee.

Of twenty-two cases of homicide of various degrees, where the accused parties were in prison, all have been disposed of at the present term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, except Scannell, Stokes, King, and Sharkey, in all of which, except Stokes, the delay is due to a want of preparation on the part of the defense.

The ladies of the Niobrara League held a meeting yesterday at the Bible House, Miss F. Morris, Vice-President, in the chair. It was announced that Rev. Dr. Hare had accepted the Bishopric of the Niobrara Indian Mission, and would address the members of the League on Monday next, on which occasion a number of letters from the missionaries among the Indians would also be read.

BROOKLYN.

It is authentically reported that Sigismund Kaufman is about to resign his place on the Police Board.

Officer James Campbell, of the Fourth Precinct, was dismissed from the police force, yesterday, for neglect of duty.

The Republicans will hold a primary election for association officers and for delegates to the General Committee on the 19th inst., between 7 A. M. and 9 o'clock P. M.

The City Hall flags are displayed at half-mast for the death of Alderman Jos. P. Walter, which took place suddenly, yesterday morning, at his residence in the Nineteenth Ward.

Henry Bahrenberg yesterday recovered a verdict in the City Court for $2,500 against the Cross-town Railroad Company, for injuries received by plaintiff through the negligence of the conductor of one of the defendant's cars.

George Gardiner, one of the members of the Battle-row gang, who was held in custody for a time as an accomplice of Rodgers, in the murder of Officer Donohue, was arrested Wednesday night for threatening the life of one of the officers who assisted in making those arrests.

Patrick McDonough, of No. 4 State-street, and John Smith, of No. 71 Furman-street, dealers in tobacco, and J. C. Frost, of No. 26 Henry-street, and Juan Laduce, liquor-dealers, were arrested yesterday by United States Marshal Harlow for doing business without having paid the special tax.

LONG ISLAND.

The telegraph cable between Greenport and Shelter Island has broken, but will be repaired in a few days.

The war tax of Queens County, known as the Volunteer and Substitute loan, for 1872, amounts to $87,740 97.

Mr. Thomas Holland, one of the proprietors of the Holland House, on Rockaway Beach, was, on Wednesday, found dead in a chair in the sitting-room of his house.

The new Roman Catholic church at Sag Harbor will be dedicated next Sunday, by Bishop Loughlan, of Long Island. The edifice is 40 by 90 feet in size, with a spire 100 feet high. The interior is handsomely finished in hard wood, and it is lighted by thirteen gothic windows.

The two-days' conference of the Universalists of Huntington, which commenced on Wednesday, was closed last evening. The attendance was quite full. Yesterday afternoon Rev. R. H. Lansing was installed as pastor of the First Universalist Church, in the village, Rev. J. M. Pullman, of New-York, delivering the sermon.

The town of Newtown is at present without a collector or receiver of taxes. In April, 1871, Mr. Oliver Crooks was elected Collector for one year, but the office was abolished by act of the Legislature before he qualified, and the office of Receiver was created, to which Crooks was appointed and qualified. He received his collection warrant, and issued his notice to tax-payers last March. In May, the Reform Association, believing the act had been misconstrued, commenced an action of ouster against Crooks in the Supreme Court at Albany, and against Mr. Lawrence, who had meantime been appointed Collector. The case was decided against Crooks and Lawrence, and on appeal the original judgment was affirmed at the Queens County Supreme Court on Wednesday.

STATEN ISLAND.

The dedicatory services of the First Baptist Church, Garretsville, will take place on Sunday afternoon. The pastor of the church and several clergymen will take part in the services.

Petitions for presentation to the next Legislature are being circulated for signature of the tax-payers of Edgewater, praying for a repeal of the village charter. The stupendous system of drainage proposed to be carried out by the Commissioners appointed under the charter—involving an outlay in Edgewater and the adjoining districts of nearly $400,000—has caused great apprehension among the tax-payers, and an appeal to the Legislature has been decided upon.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The case of Wm. H. Archer against John N. Farrington and others, involving the possession of real estate in Tuckahoe, valued at $30,000, was argued before Judge Pratt, at White Plains, a few days ago. The validity of two deeds from Abraham Archer to one Devoe Treadwell, conveying the property in question, was the point at issue, the plaintiff alleging that they were obtained by undue influence. A will executed by the same person in favor of Treadwell was also disputed. The jury, under direction of Judge Pratt, found a verdict for the plaintiff.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City has a bank balance of $726,179 26.

Nearly every one of the Newark insurance companies had $5,000 risks on the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The New-Jersey State Military Board has under consideration the propriety of making a change in the Nation Guard uniform.

The residence of Frank Cronin, No. 83 Columbia-street, Newark, was entered by burglars on Wednesday night, and robbed of silverware and other articles valued at $100.

A committee of twenty of the Anneke Jans heirs, yesterday, met at Cook's Hotel, Newark, Mr. Clark presiding. Dissatisfaction was expressed at the fact that the case had not been brought to trial.

The trial of Messrs. Kamena, Henny, and Smith, members of the Town Committee of Union Township, for alleged malfeasance in the overpayment of contracts was, yesterday, continued in the Hudson County Court.

A committee of the Elizabeth Common Council has reported in favor of contracting with the Fayette Vapor-light Company to supply the city with light, as it is believed a saving of from $15 to $20 per lamp per annum will be effected.

The City of Paterson, yesterday, succeeded in negotiating a temporary loan of $65,000, with which the police force, school teachers, and city officers will be paid. The financial difficulty arises from want of an efficient law to enforce the collection of taxes.

On Wednesday afternoon James Grady, a laborer, employed by the New-Jersey Central Railroad, was instantly killed, his head being crushed between the bumpers of two dirt cars, while engaged in excavating for the depression of the grade of the Newark and New-York Railroad, at the southern end of Jersey City.

The Social Undertow.

Dr. John G. Holland (Timothy Titcomb) lectured, last evening, in the Eighteenth-street M. E. Church, on "The Social Undertow." The audience was large, and the lecturer, on being introduced by Rev. Dr. M. D. C. Crawford, said that the question was whether the progress of the age was in just proportion to its activity. What the world gained in one respect it lost in another. For every wave of reform which dashed over the shore line, there was a social undertow counterbalancing it. Reform was a failure—reformers incapable of mastering the progressing vice of the day. The grand secret of progress lay, not in reformation, but in formation, the proper education of children to self-government in the family and school, the recognition of school-teachers by the highest on terms of social equality, the continuance of the Bible in public schools, compulsory education, respect for marriage, abolition of woman's rights movement, and fostering of Sunday-schools. There was but one way of getting rid of rascals, which is by stopping raising them.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Per steam-ship Italy, for Liverpool.—Gibbs Gilbert, Bertie Gilbert, Robert Sharp, Miss M. Meagher, Geo. Hunt, Mrs. E. W. Hill, John Watkins, J. W. Watkins, Miss Sarah Watkins, Jos. G. Everett, Miss Lewis, Thomas Delamore, Mme. Grande, Mme. A. Grande, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. White and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hepburn.

Per steam-ship City of Montreal, for Liverpool.—S. W. Valentine, John Gardner, J. B. Stone, Jno. Spence, H. Hawkins, R. J. Eyre, Mrs. Holesworth and child, C. Castler, Samuel Lord, James R. Brush, Wm. B. Brush, John Nash and son, Charles Bamford and wife, Mr. Dodd, R. Mitchell, Wm. Laidlaw, E. Bigelow, George Stone, wife and 3 children, T. C. Wallace and wife, Wm. Davidson, wife and 2 children, Miss Margaret Challaby, James Houghton, Rev. Thomas Bolsor, J. H. McCormick, Miss Smith, Miss Charles Butler, Mr. Gordon, Alexander Hatson.

[Advertisement.]
BURNT OUT.—The fire at the *Express* Office has not disturbed the equanimity of its publishers. From out of the wreck they contrived to issue all their usual "editions," announcing that KNOX's is the place to buy fancy Furs and fashionable Hats. His stores are No. 212 Broadway and under the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]
"Harsh, wrinkled skin regains the beauty of youth by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL's Cod Liver Oil is the best. It is fresh, pure, and sweet.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—Martin Frank, C. B. Edwards, Frank Edwards, John H. Rea, Thomas M. Rea, Owen McNeff, R. P. Martin, E. W. Packard, R. C. Draper, D. W. Jewitt and wife, Capt. J. B. Baker, Mrs. F. Mitchell, E. T. Smith, Joseph Gaither, John Roberts, Adam Gamble, Henry Nelms, Joseph Carter, John Casey, M. A. Kelly, R. Muhlberg, Miss A. C. Jennings, W. Murray, S. B. Haskell, F. G. Haskell, R. Nichols, S. B. Drew, J. A. J. McDonough, D. Ogden, J. F. Pratt, Joseph Lee, I. F. Jennings, Daniel Callaghan, Joseph Grant, James B. Wright, A. T. Wynne, Chas. Jenkins, G. Larson, G. M. Ellicott, Joseph Cobb, Thos. Ramsey, Carl Ljungberg and wife, Edward Blake, C. T. Raleigh and wife, Mrs. R. B. Stevens, R. N. Morse, P. Larkin, John Larkin, Peter Rice, Mary Pickell, W. Barber, S. Cassidy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......7:16 | Sun sets......4:33 | Moon rises..[illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..6:13 | Gov. Island..7:02 | Hell Gate..8:[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Dec. 12.

Cleared.

Steam-ships South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; City of Montreal, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Olympia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Bros.; Italy, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, Lorillard; Niagara, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Mount Cenis, (Br.,) Herbert, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Frisia, (Ger.) Meier, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; St. Thomas, (Br.,) Drakeford, Kingston, &c., Payn, Forward & Co.; Hercules, Benson, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Nightingale, Cutter, Hong Kong, &c., Salter & Livermore; Helen Morris, Chase, San Francisco, Geo. D. Sutton & Co.

Barks Prins Frederic Carl, (Ger.,) Lena, Rotterdam, Tetens & Bockmann; Prudente, (Ital.,) Pancello, Gibraltar, for orders, Slocum & Day; Mary Edson, Sparrow, Marseilles, J. H. Winchester & Co.

Brigs Excelsior, (Br.,) Mayer, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Duncan McColl; Johann Rudolph, (Ger.,) Jansen, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Chilian, (Br.,) Gerhardt, Halifax, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schrs. R. H. Daly, Dart, Uncasville; M. L. Wedmore, Terry, Washington, N. C.; O. P. Binns, Bigbee, Richmond; Alta Vela, Coggins, St. Augustine; Palmer, Rankin, Wilmington, N. C.; Sunny South, Derrickson, Wilmington, N. C.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Timmerman, Vera Cruz, Progreso, and Havana, via Savannah Dec. 8, (where she put in with cross-head of engine broken,) with mdse. to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Westphalia, (N. G.,) Schwensen, Hamburg Nov. 27, and Havre 30th, with mdse. and 428 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong W. and N. W. winds and heavy seas most of the passage. Dec. 9, lat. 44 16 N., lon. 54 08 W., passed schr. Milton, of Jersey, bound E.; Dec. 10, 3½ A. M., lat. 43 20 N., lon. 57 48 W., Hamburg steamer, bound E.; same date, 8 P. M., lat. 43 19 N., lon. 61 24 W., Bremen steamer, bound E. Passed Sandy Hook 12th at 4 o'clock A. M.

Steam-ship Calabria, (Br.,) Macmickan, Liverpool Nov. 30 via Queenstown Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Trappano, (Aust.,) Mercich, Marseilles 48 ds., with mdse. to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 30; took the southern passage; had fine weather up to the Gulf Stream; from thence 15 ds., with strong W. gales; took a pilot from boat Mary E. Fish Dec. 9, off Barnegat.

Brig Mary M. Williams, (of Nassau,) Pickett, Malaga 46 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 2. Took the southern passage, and had strong N. E. trades and light baffling winds and calms up to Hatteras; thence 7 ds., with strong N. E. and N. W. gales.

Brig Mary, (of St. John's, N. F.,) Murphy, Pernambuco 35 ds., with sugar to J. T. Phipps & Co.—vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Crossed the equator Nov. 11 in lon. 33; had moderate weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Gem, (of New-Haven,) Pierce, Trinidad, P. S., 20 ds., with old metal to J. W. Quincy—vessel to D. Trowbridge & Co. Had moderate weather up to lat. 32, since heavy N. E. and N. W. gales; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left in port brig Robert Morris, waiting.

Brig Zavalla Williams, Williams, New-Haven.

Brig M. E. Thompson, ——, Providence.

Schr. Isabel, (of New-London,) Denison, (late Monsell,) San Blas 22 ds., with cocoa-nuts to Owen Brennan—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had a succession of strong N. E. and N. W. gales most of the passage; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras; Nov. 21, lat. 30 30, lon. 34 42, while taking a bonnet out of the jib, Capt. Monsell, a resident of Brooklyn, aged 30 years, fell overboard and was drowned.

Schr. Paul Seaver, (of Bangor,) Lowell, St. Kitts 17 ds., with salt and passengers to G. Wessels—vessel to Lunt Bros. Was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. winds; sprung mainboom; Nov. 30, lat. 32 36, lon. 68 05, spoke schr. Kenewa, from Halifax for Nassau, with foremast sprung and head gone.

Schr. R. C. Hart, Hart, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Geo. Parker—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Delmar, Ireland, Newbern 7 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Josephine, Soull, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William F. Burden, Adams, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Emma B. Shaw, Shaw, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Adriana, Bailey, Gardiner, Me., with lumber to Kenny, Ross & Co.

Schr. Union Flag, Haskins, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Louisa Johnson, Adams, Calais, with lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jos. W. McCloskey, Phinney, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. Peerless, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fannie Hazard, Clark, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Price, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Robert B. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford.

Schr. Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Providence.

Schr. Eliza Ball, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ellen Duffield, Raynor, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Harriet Ryan, Robbins, New-Bedford.

Schr. Wm. Boardman, Billard, Hartford.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Johnson, Norwalk.

Schr. John Bommell, Britterel, Hartford.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Parris, Portchester.

Schr. Emma F. Day, Day, Providence.

Schr. Richard Low, Jones, Stonington.

Schr. Gloucester, Allen, Brookhaven.

Schr. Alida, Lambert, Rockport, Me.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, New-Haven.

Schr. Challenge, Perry, Greenpoint.

Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Brookhaven.

Schr. Senator, Faulkner, Boston.

BELOW—Ship British Viceroy, (of Liverpool,) Butchart, Calcutta Aug. 13, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co.—vessel to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Anchored at Hart's Island, schrs. Nicanor, Hannah, Somerset; Wm. G. Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport; M. F. Webb, Hase, New-Haven; E. B. Potter, Ellsworth, New-Haven; Miranda, Hardy, New-Haven, for Virginia; J. T. Knight, McIntyre, Bangor, with lumber; Vicksburg, Higgins, Bangor, with lumber, for Washington; Osprey, Crowley, Calais, with lumber.

SAILED—Steam-ships Frisia, for Hamburg; Idaho and City of Montreal, for Liverpool; St. Thomas, for Kingston and Savanilla; General Barnes, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Niagara and Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; ship Matterhorn, for San Francisco.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 12.—Arr., steamers Oriental, from Savannah; Roman, from Philadelphia; Centipede, from do.; Panther, from do.; Leopard, from do.; Neptune, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 12.—Arr., steamer Falcon, from Baltimore; schr. J. D. Page, from Boston; schr. Florence Rogers, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 12.—Sld., steamer Georgia, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 12.—Steamer Colfax lay by schr. Abbie Fuller, ashore on Cape Henry, until 10 P. M. yesterday, when she had to return on account of a gale and snow-storm. Nothing has been heard from the schr. today. The Colfax will go out to-morrow.

Passed out brig Hiram Abiff, for Cuba; brig Sarah Gilmore, for West Indies; schr. Jessie May, for Porto Rico.

Below, bound out, ship Grey Eagle, for Rio; ship R. B. Cutting, for Liverpool; bark Rebecca Caruana, for Cuba.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 12.—Arr., steam-ship Alhambra, from Boston.

Cld. ship Argonaut, for Bremen; steamer America, for Baltimore.

Sld. ships Sunbeam, for Liverpool; Tyre, for Cork; Argonaut, for Bremen; barks Bachelors, for Genoa; Fairy Belle, for Rio Grande do Sul; Amelia, for Bordeaux; schrs. E. G. Sawyer, for Port-au-Prince; Carrie Heyer, for New-York; Irene [illegible], for Providence.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 11.—Arr., bark Linda Stewart, Philadelphia, for Portland; Brig Isaac Carver, Philadelphia, for Portland; shifted her cargo, and split sails; schrs. Isaac Murdock, Ephraim & Anna, E. & L. Maria, and Richard Vaux, Philadelphia, for Boston; Lucy J. Kesler, Virginia, for do.; Effie Kemp, do., for Portland; Nadab, Philadelphia, for Newburyport; W. Freeman, Elizabethport, for Marblehead; Charter Oak, Port Johnson, for Lynn; Charles A. Bevey, (Br.,) New-York, for St. John, N. B.

Sld. steamers Glaucus, Centipede, Leopard, and Panther; schrs. Lucy J. Kesler and Effie T. Kemp.

Miscellaneous.

Report from Pilot Calahan, of boat Charlotte Webb, No. 8, pilot of ship Sonora, from Iloilo, via Manila: Dec. 9, 11½ A. M., boarded ship Sonora with a letter and ordered her to Boston; but the ship being short of provisions, the Captain requested me to stay on board, and proceed to Sandy Hook. At 3 P. M. the light-ship bore W. 8 miles, when we took a heavy snow-squall from N. W.; split new foresail, maintopsail, foretopsail, and lower mizzen-topsail; had to keep the ship off 4 hours, going 6 knots before the wind to furl the sails, and did not succeed till 4 A. M. the 10th. The crew were badly frost-bitten. 11th, blowing hard from N. W.; 8 A. M., sighted bark Trappano, (Aust.,) Capt. Mercich, from Marseilles; set our signals and ran down to her; she hove to; we lowered a boat, and Capt. Simms, of the Sonora, and myself boarded the bark. Capt. Mercich kindly supplied us with provisions. I remained on board the bark, and took passage to New-York, and the ship proceeded to Boston.

The schr. Victoria, sunk just N. of Newburg on the night of the 2d inst., was yesterday pumped out and floated.

The steam-boat James A. Stevens, sunk at Nyack, was yesterday pumped out and floated.

European Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 12.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Hansa, Capt. Brickenstein, from New-York Nov. 30, for Bremen, arr. here.

LET ALL THE
Boys & Girls
HAVE
This Week's
Hearth and Home;
ALSO
ALL
Middle Aged
AND
Old People;
IT
Will please All.
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED,
FULL of GOOD READING.
EACH person subscribing NOW, for 1873, receives FREE the back numbers (or an extra sheet) containing the previous chapters of Eggleston's New Story, "THE MYSTERY OF METROPOLISVILLE,"
AND ALSO
A BEAUTIFUL
$20 Chromo
Free.
BE SURE to GET THIS WEEK'S HEARTH and HOME, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS about PICTURES, &c.
ASK
YOUR NEWSMAN
FOR IT.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS-DEALERS, and by the Publishers, ORANGE JUDD & CO., 245 Broadway, N.Y.
A Copy mailed, post-paid, for 10 cents.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
Nos. 20 and 22 John-st.
FINE GOLD JEWELRY.
CAMEOS, SCARF-RINGS, in new designs.
NEAPOLITAN CORAL, of every description.
WATCHES from the best European and American makers.
SOLID SILVER-WARE IN CASES.
LONDON, VIENNA, and PARIS FANCY GOODS.

KEEP WARM.
GREAT SALE OF
OVERCOATS
AND
WINTER SUITS
FOR
MEN OR BOYS.
LARGE STOCK—LOW PRICES.
WADE & CUMMING,
Corner 8th-Av. and 23d-St.,
Grand Opera-House.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES.
Pronounced by the First Musical Talent, Seminaries, the Press, &c., the
BEST PIANOS MADE.
Prices as reasonable, and terms as easy, as consistent with thorough workmanship.
WAREROOMS,
FIFTH-AVENUE,
CORNER OF 16TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

F. BOOSS,
NO. 449 BROADWAY,
(Between Howard and Grand sts.)
HAS OPENED HIS
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
and will offer, for the next sixty days, a full assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
FURS,
AND SPECIALTIES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS of his own manufacture, in all variety.
Also, his celebrated patent
LEGANT MUFF,
OF WHICH HE IS THE SOLE MANUFACTURER.

PARIS-MADE
EN TOUT CAS,
WITH ELEGANT
CHATELAINES,
JUST RECEIVED.
ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO.,
UMBRELLA MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 405 BROADWAY.

FROM PARIS.
LATEST STYLES
SCARF-RINGS,
PINS,
and
SLEEVE-BUTTONS,
at
WARD'S,
NO. 387 BROADWAY
and
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 14TH-ST.

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK,
Florist,
Established 1848.
Flowers furnished for parties, weddings, and funerals, in the best style, at short notice. Orders for the country packed and sent safely.

DON'T
Whisper It!
But go quietly and purchase one of
The "Light-Running"
"Domestic"

Sewing-Machines
FOR A
"Christmas
Present"
For your WIFE, DAUGHTER, or LADY FRIEND.
A MACHINE will be furnished (for trial) to RESPONSIBLE PARTIES with an Instructor (without charge) upon application at our Warerooms, {96 CHAMBERS-ST., (temporary,) and 2 BOND-ST.} N.Y., and 396 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.
OLD MACHINES OF OTHER MAKES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
AGENTS WANTED.
P. S.—Will remove early in 1873 to our New Building, corner of Broadway and 14th-st., New-York.

STEINWAY
Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.
First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor.
Worlds Fair, Paris, 1867—London, 1862
The most perfectly arranged and the largest Piano Manufactory in the World.
One Piano Every Working Hour.
Ten Pianos Every Day.
Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.
Illustrated Catalogues Sent Free on Application.
Old Pianos taken in exchange, and a fine assortment of second-hand Steinway Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, also those of other makers, constantly on hand, and for sale cheap.
STEINWAY & SONS, Warerooms,
STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 109 & 111 East 14th-st., N. Y.

LIGHT.—HOLIDAY GIFTS. LIGHT UP your dwelling with a nice set of Gas Fixtures. Add an elegant French Bronze Portable, with Decorated Shade, or a French Clock or a Bronze Statuette. Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.
FELLOWS, HOFFMAN & CO.

HOLIDAYS.
Throughout December, our store will REMAIN OPEN during the evening.
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union-square.

FANCY GOODS.
WHOLESALE STOCK OF
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND VIENNA
Fancy Goods,
SELECTED AND IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR
THE
HOLIDAYS,
AT RETAIL.
Tomes, Melvain & Co.,
NO. 6 MAIDEN-LANE.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,
502-504 BROADWAY
—ONLY.—
OFFER FOR THE HOLIDAYS A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF
FANCY FURS,
COMPRISING
FISHER SKIN SABLE TAIL
BLACK FOX, SILVER FOX,
BLUE FOX, WHITE FOX,
BLACK LYNX, BLACK MARTIN,
CHINCHILLA, BLACK MONKEY,
All at the Lowest Possible Prices.
Nos. 502-504 Broadway.
N. B.—OUR BUSINESS, IN ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, IS ONLY AT NOS. 502-504 BROADWAY.

C. G. GUNTHER & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE
—ONLY.—
FURS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND ENDLESS VARIETY, all sold at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES by said firm, comprising
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
CHRISTIAN G. GUNTHER,
NATHANIEL E. MAYCOCK.
Late of No. 46 Maiden-lane and Nos. 502 and 504 B'way
NEW UNION-SQUARE ONLY.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF THE ENTIRE STOCK LATELY BELONGING TO BISHOP & REIN, CONSISTING OF
Choice Coral Sets, Diamonds, Watches, Sterling Silver-Ware, Fine Jewelry, &c.
THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD BEFORE THE 11TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1873, AND HENCE THE ENTIRE STOCK WILL BE OFFERED AT
UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
VICTOR BISHOP,
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
Right-hand side (north hall) of the store lately occupied by Bishop & Rein.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
ALTHOF, BERGMANN & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
TOYS
AND
FANCY GOODS.
Nos. 30, 32, 34, and 36 PARK-PLACE,
Corner of Church-st.,
OFFER FOR SALE THEIR
LARGE STOCK AT RETAIL,
COMMENCING DEC. 16.

WATCHES.
KEY AND STEM-WINDING WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, REPEATERS, ¼ AND FLY-BACK SECONDS.
LADIES' WATCHES,
IN PLAIN, DECORATED, AND ENAMELED CASES, IN GREAT VARIETY.
WATCH-CHAINS, LOCKETS, CHARMS, &c., TO MATCH.
Ve. J. Magnin, Guedin & Co.,
NO. 652 BROADWAY.
Sole Agents for the
JAMES NARDIN WATCH.

JAY COOKE, M'CULLOCH & CO.,
No. 41 Lombard-st., London.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Commercial Credits,
Cable Transfers,
CIRCULAR LETTERS
FOR TRAVELERS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 20 WALL-ST.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES,
Involving the loss of millions of dollars, occur too often in this country.
We submit to every sensible, prudent man, that they can be prevented by the general introduction of the
GARDNER FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
This machine stands upon its merits, having made for itself, BY SOLID WORK, a record that commands attention.
Send for circulars to WALTON BROS., No. 18 Liberty-st.; TULLY, DAVENPORT & CO., No. 51 Chambers-st., New-York.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera a specialty. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

The Whole
Life Insurance Controversy
"IN A NUT-SHELL."
THE NEW-YORK
Mercantile Journal
Out TODAY, (FRIDAY,) will contain:
The Official Circular of the "Mutual Life,"
Letter of "Policy-holder," No. 1,
Letter of "Policy-holder," No. 2,
The Opinions of Three of the most prominent Consulting Actuaries,
The Opinions of Twelve other Actuaries,
A Letter from Sheppard Homans.
And a variety of Interesting Matter on Financial, Commercial, and other subjects.
Every Banker Should Read It.
Every Merchant Should Read It.
Every Manufacturer Should Read It.
Every Insurance Agent Should Read It.
Every Broker Should Read It.
Every Father of a Family Should Read It.
Every Man of Intelligence Should Read It.
For sale (PRICE TEN CENTS) by
THE AMERICAN NEWS CO.,
THE AMERICAN NEWS CO.,
and at the Office of
THE N. Y. MERCANTILE JOURNAL CO.,
No. 20 Pearl-st., New-York.

BENEDICT'S
TIME,
No. 171 Broadway, Corner Cortlandt-st.,
WATCHES of every description;
CHAINS, DIAMONDS,
FINE JEWELRY, &c.
BENEDICT BROTHERS,
KEEPERS OF CITY TIME.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 85 Duane-st.